The Adams Sentinel.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—*Washington.*

VOL. LI. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1851. NO. 22.

Choice Poetry.

THE GRAVE WATCHERS.

I love the Stars, for they alone
Will watch our graves, when we are gone;
Through the lone midnight, still and deep,
When mortal eyes are closed in sleep,
And gloom and darkness hover round
The little unprotected mound,
'Neath which, neglected, rests our head,
Our hopes, our fears, our fancies fled;
Then they each night will wake and bend
Above our graves, like watchful friends.

There planted by some friendly hand,
Perhaps a weeping tree may stand,
Or fragrant flower, whose falling leaf
Emblems our life—as frail, as brief—
Or marble slab, with snowy page,
Telling the sleeper's name and age
To heedless strangers, loitering nigh,
Who'll read them with no tear, no sigh,
And lightly from the mound depart,
That swells above our once warm heart.

Though friends awhile may dress the spot,
They, too, will die and be forgot;
The snowy slab, with moss o'ergrown
By rolling years, will be o'erthrown—
The sheltering tree, so wide and high,
Affection planted there, will die;
Nor mound, nor aught be left to show
Where silently we sleep below.

Then, when have fled long changing years,
Nor stone, nor tree, nor mound appears,
To turn the busy feet away,
That trample on our voiceless clay;
When not one soul on earth so wide,
Shall know that we have lived and died—
Then those same stars on which we gaze,
Still in the heavens, as now, will blaze;
Still, from the midnight's deep, so blue,
Our unmarked resting place will view—
While Time endures, each stilly night
They'll look from yonder azure height
On our forgotten graves, and bend
Above our sleep, like faithful friend.

FLOWERS.

Sweet flowers! how much they brighten earth,
How glad they make our way!
They gem the ground so variedly,
With all their fair array—
They speak with lips of eloquence
Of His majestic power,
Who ever stoops to show his skill
In pencilling a flower!

Bright flowers! so pure and innocent
Their forms to us are given,
I often wonder if they bud
Within the bower of Heaven.
For oh! if they are lovely HERE,
Where storms and tempests rise,
What must they be, when blossoming,
Unfaded in the skies!

THERE they would never droop their heads,
Or cease their scented breath;
Their tender veins would not be chilled
Beneath the frosts of Death.
An immortality of bloom
Would to their brows be given,
The faintest rose-tint could not fade,
There is no death in Heaven!

Miscellaneous.

GLOVES AND CIGARS.

From Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine for April, we make an extract, which we particularly recommend to husbands who grumble at the cost of their wives' gloves and handkerchiefs.

"I must really have a new pair of gloves, James," said Mrs. Morris to her husband, as they sat together after tea.

Mr. Morris had been reading the afternoon paper, but he laid this down and looked crossly up.

"Really," he said, "you seem to me to waste more money on gloves than any woman I ever knew. It was only last week I gave you money to buy a new pair."

The wife colored, and was about to answer tartly; for she felt that her husband had no cause for his crossness: but remembering that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," she said,

"Surely you have forgotten, James. It was more than a month since I bought my last pair of gloves; and I have been out a great deal, as you know, in that time."

"Humph!" And, having pronounced these words, Mr. Morris took up the paper again.

For several minutes there was silence.—The wife continued her sewing, and the husband read sulkily on: at last, as if sensible that he had been unnecessarily harsh, he ventured to remark by way of indirect apology.

"Business is very dull, Jane," he said, "and sometimes I do not know where to look for money. I am hardly making my expenses."

The wife looked up with tears in her eyes.

"I am sure, James," she said, "that I try to be as economical as possible. I went without a new silk dress this winter, because the one I got last spring would answer, I thought, by having a new body made to it. My old bonnet, too, was re-trimmed. And as to the gloves, you know you are very particular about my having gloves always nice, and scold, if I appear in the street with a shabby pair on."

Mr. Morris knew all this to be true, and felt still more ashamed of his conduct: however, like most men, he was too proud to confess his error except indirectly.

He took out his pocket book and said,

"How much will satisfy you for a year, not for gloves only, but for all other etceteras? I will make you an allowance, and then you need not ask me for a dollar, whenever you want a pair of gloves or a new handkerchief."

The wife's eyes danced with delight—She thought for a moment, and then said,

"I will undertake, on fifty dollars, to find myself in all these things."

Mr. Morris dropped the newspaper as if it had been red-hot, and stared at his wife.

"I believe," he said, "you women think that we men are made of money. I don't spend fifty dollars in gloves and handkerchiefs in half a dozen of years."

Mrs. Morris made no reply for a full minute, for she was determined to keep her temper. But the quickness with which her needle moved showed that she had some difficulty to be amiable. At last she said,

"How much do you spend in cigars?"

This was a home-thrust, for Mr. Morris was an inveterate smoker; and consumed twice as much on this needless luxury as the sum his wife asked. He picked up the paper and made no reply.

"I don't wish you to give up smoking, since you enjoy it so much," she said. "But surely a cigar is no more necessary to a gentleman than are gloves and handkerchiefs to a lady; and if you expend a hundred dollars in one, I don't see why you should complain of my wishing fifty dollars for another."

"Pshaw," said the husband, finally. "I don't spend a hundred dollars in cigars.—It can't be."

"You bring home a quarter box every three weeks; and each box, you say, costs about six dollars, which, at the end of the year, makes a total of one hundred and four dollars."

Mr. Morris fidgetted on his seat. His wife saw her advantage, and smiling to herself pursued it.

"If you had counted up, as I have, every dollar you have given me for gloves, handkerchiefs, shoes and ribbons, during a year, you would find it amounted to full fifty dollars; and, if you had kept a statement of what your cigars cost, you would see that I am correct in my estimate as to them."

"A hundred dollars! It can't be," said the husband, determined not to be convinced.

"Let us make a bargain," replied the wife. "Put into my hands a hundred dollars to buy cigars for you, and fifty to purchase gloves and etceteras for me. I promise faithfully to administer both accounts, with this stipulation, that, at the end of a year, I am to retain all I can save of the fifty, and to return to you all that remains of the hundred."

"It is agreed. I will pay quarterly, beginning with to-night." And he took out his purse, and counted thirty-seven dollars and a half into his wife's hand.

And how did the bargain turn out? Our fair readers have, no doubt, guessed already. Jane continued, during the year, to supply her husband with cigars, and, at the end, rendered in her account, by which it appeared that Mr. Morris had smoked away one hundred and ten dollars, while his wife had spent only forty on gloves, handkerchiefs and shoes, the ten dollars she had saved having just enabled her to keep her husband's cigar box full, without calling on him for the deficiency till the year was up.

Mr. Morris paid the ten dollars, with a long face, but without a word of comment. He has ever since given, of his own accord, the fifty dollars allowance to his wife.

Husbands, who think their wives waste money on gloves, should be careful to waste none on cigars.

A True Gentleman.

Show me the young man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age—who can hold cheerful converse with one whom years have deprived of charms—show me the man who is willing to help the deformed who stands in need of help, as if the blush of Helen mantled on her cheek—show me the man who would no more look rudely at the poor girl in the village, than at the elegant and well dressed lady in the saloon—show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood, as he would the heiress surrounded by the powerful protection of rank, riches and family—show me the man that abhors the libertine's gibe, who shuns as a blasphemer the traducer of his mother's sex—who scorns, as he would a coward, the ridiculer of woman's foibles, or the exposer of womanly reputation—show me that man who never forgets, for an instant, the delicacy, the respect that is due to woman in any condition or class—and you show me a gentleman—nay, you show me better—you show me a true man and a Christian.

Character

A mis-step may destroy life. One sin may ruin your character. Did you ever reflect on the consequences of a single indulgence in vice? The best of men have fallen through the suggestion of another. How careful should you be, while in the freshness of your days, lest a blight fall upon your character and ruin you forever. Abstain from the appearance of evil. If invited to places of resort, where it is difficult to decide, take the safe course, stay away and save your reputation. This is a jewel of inestimable value—too precious to be put in jeopardy. No man ever regrets that he kept aloof from temptation, and to the close of his life he expresses his joy that he was saved from the path of shame, by giving a decided negative, when the voice of pleasure beckoned him on. Be decided and you will be safe. Yield and you may be lost.—Watch with diligence, and guard every avenue through which sin may reach you. In no other way will you be sure to overcome the evil of the world.

☞It is a narrow and mistaken idea, to imagine that the sooner things wear out the better it is for trade. The grand principle is, to make them so that an increased number of families or individuals are desirous to have them.

A Short Story.

When Mary and I were married we were young and foolish, for we had nothing to be married with; but Mary was delicate, and I thought I could take care of her best. I knew I had a strong arm and a brave heart to depend upon.

We rented a chamber and went to housekeeping. We got together a little furniture—a table, bedstead, dishes, but our money failed us before we bought the chairs. It was not long before our rich neighbor Mrs. M. found us out, and kindly enough she supplied us half a dozen chairs added to our store. They were old ones to be sure, but answered just as well for us. I shall never forget the new face those chairs put upon our snug quarters—they never looked just right before. The tables have turned with Mrs. M. and me. Now she has become a poor widow. "but she shall never want while I have anything, never!" cried the old man, with a beaming face. "I shall never forget those old chairs."

Ah, now the secret was out! It was the *interest of the old chairs* which maintained the poor widow. She was living on the interest and compound interest of a little friendly act done years before, and it sufficed for herself and daughter.

How beautiful it is to see how God blesses the operation of his great moral law, "Love thy neighbor:" and we should oftener see it, could we look into the hidden paths of life, and find that it is not self-interest, nor riches, nor fame, that binds heart to heart. The simple power of a friendly act can do far more than they. It is these, the friendly acts, the neighborly kindness, the Christian sympathy of one towards another, which rob wealth of its power to curse, extract the bitter from sorrow; and open wells of gladness in desolate homes. We do not always see the golden links shining in the chain of human events; but they are there, and happy is he who feels their gentle but irresistible influence.

Diet of the Greeks and Romans.

To those of our readers who may be interested in the subject of *dietetics*, I submit the following statistics, gleaned from sources which I regard as entitled to confidence.—The Greeks and Romans used no alcoholic liquors, nor tea, coffee, chocolate or sugar. Butter was very rarely used among them—Galen says he never saw any butter but once in his life. The Greeks and Romans were also ignorant of the most of the tropical spices, such as cloves, ginger, nutmeg, Cayenne pepper, mace, pimento, &c. They knew nothing of spinach, sago, tapioca, arrow root, or the potato: nor, among the fruits, of the orange. They were unacquainted with *tobacco*.

Beef was ordinarily the principal article of diet among them. The flesh of the sow and the wild boar, being supposed to be much like human flesh, was considered as peculiarly nourishing: athletes, when training for the amphitheatre, consequently preferred this kind of flesh. The ancients ate mallows, acorns, lupines, white radish, lettuce and sorrel abundantly. Some kinds of animal food rejected by us were held in high esteem by them, as the wild ass, young dogs, dormice, foxes, parroquets, lizards, &c.—The dormouse was eaten before its winter sleep, and when fat was esteemed a great luxury, and served up with honey and poppy. The peacock was much esteemed as an article of food; so also the wings and brain of the ostrich. For one dish of ostrich brains, 500 in number, the emperor Heliogabalus was at an expense of 30,000 pounds sterling. The crane and the swan were fashionable dishes at Rome till the time of Augustus. Young cocks which had been drowned in Falernian wine (the most esteemed wine of that time,) and afterward macerated in it, were reckoned a luxury; the liver of the goose made into a paste with milk and figs, was an invention of the consul Metellus, and was in high repute.

Among the earlier Greeks and Romans, fish were considered an effeminate sort of food; but at a later period they became a principal article of diet among the fashionables. Sometimes single fishes were sold at a greater price than the cost of a slave.—The fresh water lamprey brought immense sums; the sturgeon was deemed worthy a place upon the tables of the emperors and the noblest Romans, and was served up with great pomp. The mackerel and tunny fish were in great repute, and were eaten with rue and *assafœtida*. But the roach and mullet were the *ne plus ultra* of Roman luxury. Three cost about $100 of our money. The epicure Apicius made a voyage to Africa in pursuit of a certain kind of fish, but it is not known exactly what kind it was. He afterward committed suicide from fear of wanting means of gastronomic indulgence; although he possessed a fortune at the time of his death of nearly $500,000.

☞If you should see a man digging in a snow drift with the expectation of finding valuable ore, or planting seeds on the rolling billows, you would say at once that he was beside himself. But in what respect does this man differ from you, while you sow the seeds of idleness and dissipation in your youth, and expect the fruits of age will be a good constitution, elevated affections, and holy principles?

A Sweet Saying.—"Never," says the Rev. S. Kilpin, "shall I forget the thrill of pleasure which the last words of a dear child made in my mind. It came from his lips as he lay dying on my shoulder. He said 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; that is a sweet saying, is it not, uncle?' And then—that moment he died to know its sweetness. He came from school in good health; he was gathering strawberries in the morning, and was dead in my arms at eleven the same night."

From the Hagerstown People's Own.

The Man who Won the Bladensburg Races.

During the last war with Great Britain, there resided in Baltimore county, Md., a queer specimen of the *genus homo*, whom I shall call Hector—a consequential man, (in his own estimation,) being the village post master, inn keeper, and magistrate; and withal a very brave man, that is, when he was out of the immediate vicinity of danger.

At this time the British were known to be on the march to Washington, and it was the desire of the Americans to intercept them at a village known at this time as the scene of the *Bladensburg Races*. Our hero screwed up his courage to the sticking point, and raised a company of volunteers, of which he was unanimously elected captain. A braver man was never seen in them diggins. "He wa'nt goin' to let one of the pesty varmints escape to tell the tale—the greater e-tarnal game cock of cr-e-ation should crow over the British Lion!" So, armed in all

"The quality, pride pomp and circumstance of glorious war,

he marched to the strife.

As ill luck would have it, a short time after their arrival, his company was sent out on a scout. They had not proceeded far, when, on emerging from a piece of woods, he discovered a small party of the enemy, though at a considerable distance. Horror and dismay seized the valiant Hector—his courage vanished like dew before the sun—and in a voice scarcely audible from fear, he faintly articulated:

"Take to the woods, quick—cover my retreat—if I am kilt, you are all lost!"

He did not wait to see his orders obeyed, but dashed off in the direction of home like a quarter horse. Over ditches and fences, through hedges and brambles—now skulking among some underbrush in the woods—at another time striking across a field—he ran thus for hours, never once turning his head, and thinking that the whole British army were at his heels, until at last, springing over a low hedge, his musen't mentionems became entangled in the briars. At this critical moment, and when striving to extricate himself from this peculiarly perplexing predicament, a certain long eared animal in a field near by, gave a loud *guffaw*. He felt like selling out below cost; and without daring to look behind, he cried in piteous accents:

"Oh, Mr. Britishman! don't shoot—jist only let me off this time, and on the honor of a magistrate, I'll never do so any more! Oh——"

But the remainder of this appeal, although it might have been tender enough to have melted the heart of a brickbat, was smothered in mud, for he went over the hedge in to a tolerably deep hog pond. He struggled out as best he could, and then for the first time, discovered that there was no enemy in pursuit. He set his wife to work to figure out a plan to get "rid of the ridicule" of his neighbors at home; for he firmly believed that he was the only man of his company left, thinking

"They had sunk to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest."

After cogitating on the subject, he at last hit upon a plan, which he immediately carried into execution. This was nothing more than to fire three balls through his hat. Having performed this feat, he marched into the village, where a crowd soon collected about him, eager to hear the particulars of the battle. He mounted a store box, and harangued his audience, giving them a thrilling account of the fight, telling them that he fought until he saw his last man fall dead at his side; and ended by showing them his hat perforated with balls.

Now, this was all very well as far as it went; but alas! "for the mutability of human affairs," the next day his company arrived, safe and sound, and "let the cat out of the bag."

After this, things began to get too hot for him—he was pointed at as the *Man who won the Bladensburg Races*, and in a short time he pulled up sticks and moved to parts unknown.

A Word to Mothers on Baby-talk.

It is a fact which must have been noticed that almost every child has a foolish and very babyish dialect till it is six or seven years old. Almost every word it utters, is spoken either in a lisping or an affected manner. This is not the proper way of talking, and there must be some universal cause, or else the effect would not be so universal. The cause, appears to me, is very obvious. Almost every mother instructs her infant to speak baby-talk, as the saying is. When a baby first begins to lisp "pa and ma," instead of endeavoring to construct it pure English, the parents think it necessary to simplify the language by always speaking in a sappy manner, "little outy any," "Kitty dear," "walk olony," "kisser mama," "stand a straity," &c. Every mother knows a thousand and one of these baby expressions. Now, as a mother, I protest against this practice. It is all nonsense to teach children bad habits merely to have them corrected by school teachers when they arrive at a more mature age. Will parents think of this, and teach children pure English at first?—*A Mother.*

☞The world would be more happy if persons gave up more time to an intercourse of friendship. But money engrosses all our deference, and we scarce enjoy a social hour, because we think it unjustly stolen from the main business of life.

☞Timon says that when men marry now-a-days, they get more whalebone than woman, and more coffee bags than "tin." About these days Timon should avoid broom handles.

Spelling Jonas.

One little anecdote about Memorus Wordville before we let him go, and the long chapter shall be no longer. It happened one day that the 'cut and split' for the fire fell short, and Jonas Patch was out wielding the axe in school time. He had been at work about half an hour, when Memorus who was perceived to have less to do than the rest, was sent to take his place. He was about ten years old, and four years younger than Jonas.

'Memorus, you may go out and spell Jonas.'

Our hero did not think of the Yankee sense in which the master used the word *spell:* indeed, he never attached but one meaning to it, whenever it was attached to himself. So he put his spelling-book under his arm, and was out at the wood-pile with the speed of a boy rushing to play.

'Ye got your spellin'-lesson, Jonas?' was the first salutation.

'Haven't looked at it yit,' was the reply. 'I mean to cut up this plagny great log, spellin' or no spellin', before I go in. I had as lieve keep warm here choppin' wood as freeze up there in that tarnal cold back seat.'

'Well, the master sent me out here to hear you spell.'

'Did he? Well put out the words, and I'll spell.'

Memorus being so distinguished as a speller, Jonas did not doubt that he was really sent on his errand. So our deputy-spelling-master mounted the top of the wood-pile, just in front of Jonas, to put out the words to his temporary pupil, who still kept on putting out chips.

'Do you know where the lesson begins, Jonas?'

'No I don't; but 'spose I shall find out now.'

'Well here 'tis.' They both belonged to same class.

'Spell abomination.' Jonas spelled 'a-b-o-m, abom (in the mean time up goes the axe high in the air,) i-abomi (down it goes again chuck into the wood) n-a-na, abomina (up it goes again) t-i-o n, abomination; chuck the axe goes again, and at the same time out flies a furious chip, and hits Memorus on the nose. At this moment the master appeared just at the corner of the school-house with one foot on the threshold.

'Jonas, why don't you come in? Didn't I send Memorus out to spell you?'

'Yes, sir, and he has being spellin' me; how could I come in if he spelt me out here?'

At this the master's eye caught Memorus perched upon the top stick with his book open upon his lap, rubbing his nose, and just in the act of putting out the next word in the column.

'Accommodation,' pronounced Memorus in a broken but louder voice than before; for he had caught a glimpse of the master, and he wished to let him know that he was doing his duty.

This was too much for the master's gravity. He perceived the mistake, and without saying more, wheeled back into the schoolroom, almost bursting with the most tumultuous laugh he ever tried to suppress. The scholars wondered at his looks and grinned in sympathy. But in a few minutes Jonas came in, followed by Memorus with his spelling-book, who exclaimed—

'I have heard him spell clean through the whole lesson, and he didn't spell hardly one of 'em right.' The master could hold no longer, the scholars perceived the blunder, and there was one simultaneous roar from pedagogue and pupils: the scholars laughing twice as loud and uproariously, in consequence of being permitted to laugh in school-time, and to the accompaniment of the master.—*From the District School as it Was.*

An Excellent Custom.—Dr. Smith in a late letter from Antwerp, says:—"It is one of the national customs both in Belgium and Holland, to plant the roadside with trees.—Between the city of Brussels and Waterloo is one continuous magnificent forest of lofty beeches, the shafts free of all limbs, 40, 50, 60 and 80 feet. For miles in succession, the tops of these magnificent trees meet over the track, at an elevation of perhaps 90 to 100 feet, in the form of an arch, completely intercepting the sun's rays."

"None Liveth to Himself."—God has written upon the flower that sweetens the air, upon the breeze that rocks it upon its stem, upon the rainbow that refreshes the smallest sprig of moss that rears its head in the desert, upon the ocean that rocks every swimmer in its chambers, upon every pencilled shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, as well as upon the mighty sun that warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in his light—upon all he has written, "None of us liveth to himself."

To make people smart, all that's necessary is to throw them on their own resources. A wild turkey knows more in a moment than a tame one would dream of in a year, and all because he has to depend for safety on his own ingenuity rather than the ingenuity of a farmer. Safety and plenty are the worst friends that genius ever associated with.

A venerable lady of a celebrated physician in Boston, one day casting her eye out of the window, observed her husband in the funeral procession of one of his patients; at which she exclaimed—"I do wish my husband would keep away from such processions; it appears too much like a tailor carrying home his own work."

☞Office in Cuba is profitable. The Auditor of the Treasury, who died recently in Havana, made by his fees, during an official term of five months, $30,000.

Pat and the Poultry.

"I believe," said Dave, "I never told you that story about the Irishman's poultry."

"No—let's hear it."

"Well, some years ago, two brothers from the Emerald Isle landed in New York. James, a tailor, went to work in the city, whilst Dennis, after making a raise by carrying bricks and mortar, started west, and squatted on the domain of Uncle Sam.—The world went well with both. Dennis had gotten his farm under good cultivation, comfortably stocked, too, with a goodly number of cattle, hogs, turkeys, geese, chickens, &c. Jamie also prospered, and, at the solicitation of Dennis, went to see him. After viewing the fields of wheat, corn, oats, paratees, &c., the cattle, barn, pig-stye, and appurtenances, Jemmy turned to his brother and inquired—

"An have yez any poolthry, Dennis?"

Now, the meaning of "poolthry" was as much of a mystery to Dennis as the Greek alphabet to a Hottentot. But who ever knew an Irishman to plead guilty to a charge of ignorance? Scratching his head and assuming an indescribable look, he replied—

"Poolthry, is it? Oh, yis begorra, I've a fine *crap* ov it in the garden beyont, barrin' the ould *hins* got in and scratched it all up."

Preserving Corn from Worms.

In the spring of 1847, we ploughed up an acre in a corner of a six acre meadow which had been several years in grass, and the whole of which was infested with cut worms and the yellow wire worm. The acre was planted with corn, and totally destroyed by the worms. Late the ensuing fall, the whole field was manured and turned over smoothly; the spring of 1848 it was sown with barley, which was very much injured by the worms—in many places entirely destroyed. In September, it was sown with wheat with the same result as with the barley. In the spring of 1850, we manured it with fresh barnyard manure, turned it under; harrowed and marked three feet and a half apart by two and a half, and planted corn, four grains in a hill, the first of June. It came up in five to seven days, and is now a very promising piece, as forward as any planted in May.

The seed was soaked in a decoction of a pound of tobacco in four gallons of water.—There were plenty of worms in the ground, as I found in planting and hoeing, but they would not touch the tobacco-scented corn, while there was not a single weed to be found, and indeed they did no small benefit in destroying the grass and weeds. The field was kept clean of everything but corn as well as could be. At the first hoeing I observed a large mullen plant, the leaves of which were eaten through like a riddle, and by digging around it I found over twenty cut worms.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Nature's Compass.—It is a well known fact that in the vast prairies of Texas, a little plant is always to be found, which under every circumstance of climate, invariably turns its leaves and flowers to the North. If a solitary traveller is making his way across the trackless wilds, without a star to guide or compass to direct him, he will find an unerring monitor in this humble plant, and he may follow its guidance, certain that it cannot mislead him.

A friend of ours from the South, where the climate is so warm that men melt away till nothing is left of them but their suspenders, says he don't know which are most troublesome there, doctor bills, or mosquito bills. The former are decidedly the largest, and both calculated to bleed a man.

A Most Extraordinary Affair.—The Newcastle (Me.) Democrat gives the particulars of the abandonment of a boat's crew of ten passengers, on the coast of Mexico, by Capt. Farley Hopkins, of the ship Powhattan. The circumstances, as stated, are briefly these: The Powhattan left San Francisco for Panama October 9, with passengers, &c., and after being out some forty-two days, her water and provisions beginning to fail, the captain proposed that a volunteer boat's company from the passengers should land on the coast and procure the needful supplies for the ship. Capt. Kellog, of Connecticut, and a crew of ten men of the passengers volunteered, and started for the Mexican shore, some 900 miles North of Panama, leaving the ship at anchor some five miles from the shore. Soon after the boat left the ship she weighed anchor and stood directly out to sea.

The boat's crew seeing what was going on, endeavored to reach the ship, but in vain; and were compelled to make for the shore. They remained on shore [illegible] days, in hope that the ship would return; but all in vain; they saw nothing more of her.—They then started across the country for Vera Cruz, which place they finally reached with the loss of four of their number, from hardship and exposure, and others being in a sadly reduced and suffering condition.—Two of these men, J. T. Wyman and [illegible] Walker, of Woburn, Mass., have recently visited Newcastle, Me., to institute legal proceedings against Captain Hopkins, and from them the above particulars were obtained by the Democrat.

Such is the account given; but for the honor of the merchant service and common humanity, we cannot but cherish the hope and belief that there is a light [illegible] to the picture, and that Capt. Hopkins may be able to clear himself of the charge of such wanton cruelty.

☞Immoderate pleasures shorten the existence more than any remedies can prolong it.

☞Replying at [illegible] pepper into a sore eye.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH

AT ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 25, 1851.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to assure you that I esteem most highly this testimony of respect. I find myself in the political capital of the loyal, Union, State of Maryland. I find myself at a table at which many of the most distinguished men of the State, of all parties and descriptions of politics, are assembled; and it is on that account that I regard this as a particular and striking memorial of respect and honor to myself. But, gentlemen, I am nothing. It is the cause that is every thing. You are pleased to honor me only because I support, so far as my ability will allow, the cause which is so dear to us all—so dear to all good men in the country. It is the cause of Union; it is the cause of the preservation of the States; it is the cause of maintaining all those political associations and principles which have made the United States what they are.

It is not for me to argue the value of the Union in this company. I came here rather to be refreshed and edified by what I have heard of the proceedings of this Convention already. Its resolutions of the 10th of December are to me an expression so powerful, so authentic, and so conclusive upon the judgment of Maryland, that I read them at first, and read them since, and read them now, with undiminished delight. Why, gentlemen, I should no more think of arguing the question of the importance of the Union in this assembly than I should think of going back to argue the propriety of the Declaration of Independence, or to argue the expediency and the glory of having adopted the Constitution under which we live, or of arguing the general utility and honor and renown of Washington's administration. Who doubts all these things here? I am sure not me. I came then, gentlemen, as a learner, not as a teacher.—I came to partake of the sentiments that fill all your hearts, I came to be edified and instructed by those noble and patriotic expositions which have been made in this Convention, formed, as I have said, of distinguished men of all parties, coming together with a unanimous sentiment, and affirming their opinions in favor of the Union, and whatsoever tends to strengthen that Union, by a unanimity which cannot fail to be regarded. Allow me to say gentlemen, that your resolutions of the 10th of December, will reach to the extreme North, the extreme South, and the extreme West, and every body will say that, amidst all the vagaries which may prevail elsewhere, the respectable, and eminent, and distinguished State—the central State of Maryland—is Union to the back-bone, and thoroughly.—(Applause.)

There are associations—there are recollections which naturally influence the mind of man. I have passed around to-day among the scenes which were visited in old times by Washington. I have been in the room where he performed the crowning act of his military life, the resignation of his commission. I remember that he said on that occasion, "Having performed the work assigned me, I now ask the indulgence of my country to retire from public service." General Washington, with all his sagacity, did not comprehend his own destiny. He did not see the long track of influences which were to follow his revolutionary character. Nay, nor when, many years afterwards, he retired from the civil administration of the country, did he then cease to exercise an influence in the public concerns and sentiments of his country—and he never will cease. He said, "Having performed the work assigned me, I retire from public service." He has never yet performed the work assigned him, and never will until the end of time: because, gentlemen, that great and glorious work still remaining will ever uphold his precepts, his exhortations and his example—the importance and the value of this Union of the States.—[Applause.] In that respect he works now, and will work ever, so long as his memory shall not be effaced from the records of mankind. I think I hear him say to-day, in the language which he expressed when he sent the present Constitution of the United States to Congress, "Our great concern has been so to arrange all our deliberations, and to come to such a result, as shall strengthen that Union which makes us one people."—I hear him say that to-day, and I hear him say to-day, in the words of his farewell address, [illegible] who, under any pretence whatever, admonish you that you can be happy under a dissolution of the Union." Every exhortation, every admonition [illegible] in the times constantly in my ears. Nay, I think I hear him say now, in the [illegible] blessed, that if it were permitted to him, he would revisit the earth, and would be re-clothed with the bones and the flesh which are mouldering at Mount Vernon. And how would appear to his country, men at the head of their armies, or as he appeared to the country in the course of his most glorious administration of this government, and [illegible], by every consideration that ought to have weight with men, "hold on fast by that Constitution which is the only security for the liberty which I and my associates a seven years' war [illegible] blood." [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I [illegible] When I think in these times that there are so many that are apparently disposed to undervalue the maxims and the character and exhortations of Washington, I confess I find myself borne away, often beyond the power of self-restraint; I fear sometimes beyond the limits of propriety. Our country consists in its [illegible] country next its existence is [illegible] of constitutional law; and, Mess-

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Choice Poetry.

THE GRAVE WATCHERS.

I love the Stars, for they alone
Will watch our graves, when we are gone;
Through the lone midnight, still and deep,
When mortal eyes are closed in sleep,
And gloom and darkness hover round
The little unprotected mound,
'Neath which, neglected, rests our head,
Our hopes, our fears, our fancies fled;
Then they each night will wake and bend
Above our graves, like watchful friends.

There planted by some friendly hand,
Perhaps a weeping tree may stand,
Or fragrant flower, whose falling leaf
Emblems our life—as frail, as brief—
Or marble slab, with snowy page,
Telling the sleeper's name and age
To heedless strangers, loitering nigh
Who'll read them with no tear, no sigh,
And lightly from the mound depart,
That swells above our once warm heart.

Though friends awhile may dress the spot,
They, too, will die and be forgot;
The snowy slab, with moss o'ergrown
By rolling years, will be o'erthrown—
The sheltering tree, so wide and high,
Affection planted there, will die;
Nor mound, nor aught be left to show
Where silently we sleep below.

Then, when have fled long changing years,
Nor stone, nor tree, nor mound appears,
To turn the busy feet away,
That trample on our voiceless clay;
When not one soul on earth so wide,
Shall know that we have lived and died—
Then those same stars on which we gaze,
Still in the heavens, as now, will blaze;
Still, from the midnight's deep, so blue,
Our unmarked resting place will view—
While Time endures, each stilly night
They'll look from yonder azure height
On our forgotten graves, and bend
Above our sleep, like faithful friend.

FLOWERS.

Sweet flowers! how much they brighten earth,
How glad they make our way!
They gem the ground so variedly,
With all their fair array—
They speak with lips of eloquence
Of His majestic power,
Who ever stoops to show his skill
In pencilling a flower!

Bright flowers! so pure and innocent
Their forms to us are given,
I often wonder if they bud
Within the bower of Heaven.
For oh! if they are lovely HERE,
Where storms and tempests rise,
What must they be, when blossoming.
Unfaded in the skies!

THERE they would never droop their heads,
Or cease their scented breath;
Their tender veins would not be chilled
Beneath the frosts of Death.
An immortality of bloom
Would to their brows be given,
The faintest rose-tint could not fade,
There is no death in Heaven!

Miscellaneous.

GLOVES AND CIGARS.

From Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine for April, we make an extract, which we particularly recommend to husbands who grumble at the cost of their wives' gloves and handkerchiefs.

"I must really have a new pair of gloves, James," said Mrs. Morris to her husband, as they sat together after tea.

Mr. Morris had been reading the afternoon paper, but he laid this down and looked crossly up.

"Really," he said, "you seem to me to waste more money on gloves than any woman I ever knew. It was only last week I gave you money to buy a new pair."

The wife colored, and was about to answer tartly; for she felt that her husband had no cause for his crossness; but remembering that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," she said,

"Surely you have forgotten, James It was more than a month since I bought my last pair of gloves; and I have been out a great deal, as you know, in that time."

"Humph!" And, having pronounced these words, Mr. Morris took up the paper again.

For several minutes there was silence.—The wife continued her sewing, and the husband read sulkily on: at last, as if sensible that he had been unnecessarily harsh, he ventured to remark by way of indirect apology.

"Business is very dull, Jane," he said, "and sometimes I do not know where to look for money. I am hardly making my expenses."

The wife looked up with tears in her eyes.

"I am sure, James," she said, "that I try to be as economical as possible. I went without a new silk dress this winter, because the one I got last spring would answer, I thought, by having a new body made to it. My old bonnet, too, was re-trimmed. And as to the gloves, you know you are very particular about my having gloves always nice, and scold, if I appear in the street with a shabby pair on."

Mr. Morris knew all this to be true, and felt still more ashamed of his conduct: however, like most men, he was too proud to confess his error except indirectly.

He took out his pocket book and said,

"How much will satisfy you for a year, not for gloves only, but for all other etceteras? I will make you an allowance, and then you need not ask me for a dollar, whenever you want a pair of gloves or a new handkerchief."

The wife's eyes danced with delight.—She thought for a moment, and then said,

"I will undertake, on fifty dollars, to find myself in all these things."

Mr. Morris dropped the newspaper as if it had been red-hot, and stared at his wife.

"I believe," he said, "you women think that we men are made of money. I don't spend fifty dollars in gloves and handkerchiefs in half a dozen of years."

Mrs. Morris made no reply for a full minute, for she was determined to keep her temper. But the quickness with which her needle moved showed that she had some difficulty to be amiable. At last she said,

"How much do you spend in cigars?"

This was a home-thrust, for Mr. Morris was an inveterate smoker; and consumed twice as much on this needless luxury as the sum his wife asked. He picked up the paper and made no reply.

"I don't wish you to give up smoking, since you enjoy it so much," she said. "But surely a cigar is no more necessary to a gentleman than are gloves and handkerchiefs to a lady; and if you expend a hundred dollars in one, I don't see why you should complain of my wishing fifty dollars for another."

"Pshaw," said the husband, finally, "I don't spend a hundred dollars in cigars.—It can't be."

"You bring home a quarter box every three weeks; and each box, you say, costs about six dollars, which, at the end of the year, makes a total of one hundred and four dollars."

Mr. Morris fidgetted on his seat. His wife saw her advantage, and smiling to herself pursued it.

"If you had counted up, as I have, every dollar you have given me for gloves, handkerchiefs, shoes and ribbons, during a year, you would find it amounted to full fifty dollars; and, if you had kept a statement of what your cigars cost, you would see that I am correct in my estimate as to them."

"A hundred dollars! It can't be," said the husband, determined not to be convinced.

"Let us make a bargain," replied the wife. "Put into my hands a hundred dollars to buy cigars for you, and fifty to purchase gloves and etceteras for me. I promise faithfully to administer both accounts, with this stipulation, that, at the end of a year, I am to retain all I can save of the fifty, and to return to you all that remains of the hundred."

"It is agreed. I will pay quarterly, beginning with to-night." And he took out his purse, and counted thirty-seven dollars and a half into his wife's hand.

And how did the bargain turn out? Our fair readers have, no doubt, guessed already. Jane continued, during the year, to supply her husband with cigars, and, at the end, rendered in her account, by which it appeared that Mr. Morris had smoked away one hundred and ten dollars, while his wife had spent only forty on gloves, handkerchiefs and shoes, the ten dollars she had saved having just enabled her to keep her husband's cigar box full, without calling on him for the deficiency till the year was up.

Mr. Morris paid the ten dollars, with a long face, but without a word of comment. He has ever since given, of his own accord, the fifty dollars allowance to his wife.

Husbands, who think their wives waste money on gloves, should be careful to waste none on cigars.

A True Gentleman.

Show me the young man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age—who can hold cheerful converse with one whom years have deprived of charms—show me the man who is willing to help the deformed who stands in need of help, as if the blush of Helen mantled on her cheek—show me the man who would no more look rudely at the poor girl in the village, than at the elegant and well dressed lady in the saloon—show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood, as he would the heiress surrounded by the powerful protection of rank, riches and family—show me the man that abhors the libertine's gibe, who shuns as a blasphemer the traducer of his mother's sex—who scorns, as he would a coward, the ridiculer of woman's foibles, or the exposer of womanly reputation—show me that man who never forgets, for an instant, the delicacy, the respect that is due to woman in any condition or class—and you show me a gentleman—nay, you show me better—you show me a true man and a Christian.

Character.

A mis-step may destroy life. One sin may ruin your character. Did you ever reflect on the consequences of a single indulgence in vice? The best of men have fallen through the suggestion of another. How careful should you be, while in the freshness of your days, lest a blight fall upon your character and ruin you forever. Abstain from the appearance of evil. If invited to places of resort, where it is difficult to decide, take the safe course, stay away and save your reputation. This is a jewel of inestimable value—too precious to be put in jeopardy. No man ever regrets that he kept aloof from temptation, and to the close of his life he expresses his joy that he was saved from the path of shame, by giving a decided negative, when the voice of pleasure beckoned him on. Be decided and you will be safe. Yield and you may be lost.—Watch with diligence, and guard every avenue through which sin may reach you. In no other way will you be sure to overcome the evil of the world.

☞It is a narrow and mistaken idea, to imagine that the sooner things wear out the better it is for trade. The grand principle is, to make them so that an increased number of families or individuals are desirous to have them.

A Short Story.

When Mary and I were married we were young and foolish, for we had nothing to be married with; but Mary was delicate, and I thought I could take care of her best. I knew I had a strong arm and a brave heart to depend upon.

We rented a chamber and went to housekeeping. We got together a little furniture—a table, bedstead, dishes, but our money failed us before we bought the chairs. It was not long before our rich neighbor Mrs M. found us out, and kindly enough she supplied us half a dozen chairs added to our store. They were old ones to be sure, but answered just as well for us. I shall never forget the new face those chairs put upon our snug quarters—they never looked just right before. The tables have turned with Mrs. M. and me. Now she has become a poor widow, "but she shall never want while I have anything, never!" cried the old man, with a beaming face, "I shall never forget those old chairs."

Ah, now the secret was out! It was the *interest of the old chairs* which maintained the poor widow. She was living on the interest and compound interest of a little friendly act done years before, and it sufficed for herself and daughter.

How beautiful it is to see how God blesses the operation of his great moral law, "Love thy neighbor;" and we should oftener see it, could we look into the hidden paths of life, and find that it is not self-interest, nor riches, nor fame, that binds heart to heart. The simple power of a friendly act can do far more than they. It is these, the friendly acts, the neighborly kindness, the Christian sympathy of one towards another, which rob wealth of its power to curse, extract the bitter from sorrow; and open wells of gladness in desolate homes. We do not always see the golden links shining in the chain of human events; but they are there, and happy is he who feels their gentle but irresistible influence.

Diet of the Greeks and Romans.

To those of our readers who may be interested in the subject of *Dietetics*, I submit the following statistics, gleaned from sources which I regard as entitled to confidence.—The Greeks and Romans used no alcoholic liquors, nor tea, coffee, chocolate or sugar. Butter was very rarely used among them. Galen says he never saw any butter but once in his life. The Greeks and Romans were also ignorant of the most of the tropical spices, such as cloves, ginger, nutmeg, Cayenne pepper, mace, pimento, &c. They know nothing of spinach, sago, tapioca, arrow root, or the potato; nor, among the fruits, of the orange. They were unacquainted with *tobacco*.

Beef was ordinarily the principal article of diet among them. The flesh of the sow and the wild boar, being supposed to be much like human flesh, was considered as peculiarly nourishing: athletes, when training for the amphitheatre, consequently preferred this kind of flesh. The ancients ate mallows, acorns, lupines, white radish, lettuce and sorrel abundantly. Some kinds of animal food rejected by us were held in high esteem by them, as the wild ass, young dogs, dormice, foxes, parroquets, lizards, &c.—The dormouse was eaten before its winter sleep, and when fat was esteemed a great luxury, and served up with honey and poppy. The peacock was much esteemed as an article of food; so also the wings and brain of the ostrich. For one dish of ostrich brains, 500 in number, the emperor Heliogabalus was at an expense of 30,000 pounds sterling. The crane and the swan were fashionable dishes at Rome till the time of Augustus. Young cocks which had been drowned in Falernian wine (the most esteemed wine of that time,) and afterward macerated in it, were reckoned a luxury; the liver of the goose made into a paste with milk and figs, was an invention of the consul Metellus, and was in high repute.

Among the earlier Greeks and Romans, fish were considered an effeminate sort of food; but at a later period they became a principal article of diet among the fashionables. Sometimes single fishes were sold at a greater price than the cost of a slave.—The fresh water lamprey brought immense sums; the sturgeon was deemed worthy a place upon the tables of the emperors and the noblest Romans, and was served up with great pomp. The mackerel and tunny fish were in great repute, and were eaten with rue and *asafatida*. But the roach and mullet were the *ne plus ultra* of Roman luxury. Three cost about a $100 of our money. The epicure Apicius made a voyage to Africa in pursuit of a certain kind of fish, but it is not known exactly what kind it was. He afterward committed suicide from fear of wanting means of gastronomic indulgence; although he possessed a fortune at the time of his death of nearly $500,000.

☞If you should see a man digging in a snow drift with the expectation of finding valuable ore, or planting seeds on the rolling billows, you would say at once that he was beside himself. But in what respect does this man differ from you, while you sow the seeds of idleness and dissipation in your youth, and expect the fruits of age will be a good constitution, elevated affections, and holy principles?

A Sweet Saying.—"Never," says the Rev. S. Kilpin, "shall I forget the thrill of pleasure which the last words of a dear child made in my mind. It came from his lips as he lay dying on my shoulder. He said 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; that is a sweet saying, is it not, uncle?' And then—that moment he died to know its sweetness. He came from school in good health; he was gathering strawberries in the morning, and was dead in my arms at eleven the same night."

From the Hagerstown People's Own.

The Man who Won the Bladensburg Races.

During the last war with Great Britain, there resided in Baltimore county, Md., a queer specimen of the *genus homo*, whom I shall call Hector—a consequential man, (in his own estimation,) being the village post master, inn keeper, and magistrate; and withal a very brave man, that is, when he was out of the immediate vicinity of danger.

At this time the British were known to be on the march to Washington, and it was the desire of the Americans to intercept them at a village known at this time as the scene of the *Bladensburg Races*. Our hero screwed up his courage to the sticking point, and raised a company of volunteers, of which he was unanimously elected captain. A braver man was never seen in them diggins. "He wa'nt goin' to let one of the pesty varmints escape to tell the tale—the greater e-tarnal game cock of creation should crow over the British Lion!" So, armed in all

"The quality, pride pomp and circumstance of glorious war,"

he marched to the strife.

As ill luck would have it, a short time after their arrival, his company was sent out on a scout. They had not proceeded far, when, on emerging from a piece of woods, he discovered a small party of the enemy, though at a considerable distance. Horror and dismay seized the valiant Hector—his courage vanished like dew before the sun—and in a voice scarcely audible from fear, he faintly articulated:

"Take to the woods, quick—cover my retreat—if I am kilt, you are all lost!"

He did not wait to see his orders obeyed, but dashed off in the direction of home like a quarter horse. Over ditches and fences, through hedges and brambles—now skulking among some underbrush in the woods—at another time striking across a field—he ran thus for hours, never once turning his head, and thinking that the whole British army were at his heels, until at last, springing over a low hedge, his musen't-mention-'ems became entangled in the briars. At this critical moment, and when striving to extricate himself from this peculiarly perplexing predicament, a certain long eared animal in a field near by, gave a loud *guffaw*. He felt like selling out below cost; and without daring to look behind, he cried in piteous accents:

"Oh, Mr. Britishman! don't shoot—jist only let me off this time, and on the honor of a magistrate, I'll never do so any more! Oh——"

But the remainder of this appeal, although it might have been tender enough to have melted the heart of a brickbat, was smothered in mud, for he went over the hedge into a tolerably deep hog pond. He struggled out as best he could, and then for the first time, discovered that there was no enemy in pursuit. He set his wife to work to figure out a plan to get "rid of the ridicule" of his neighbors at home; for he firmly believed that he was the only man of his company left, thinking

"They had sunk to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest."

After cogitating on the subject, he at last hit upon a plan, which he immediately carried into execution. This was nothing more than to fire three balls through his hat. Having performed this feat, he marched into the village, where a crowd soon collected about him, eager to hear the particulars of the battle. He mounted a store box, and harangued his audience, giving them a thrilling account of the fight, telling them that he fought until he saw his last man fall dead at his side; and ended by showing them his hat perforated with balls.

Now, this was all very well as far as it went; but alas! "for the mutability of human affairs," the next day his company arrived, safe and sound, and "let the cat out of the bag."

After this, things began to get too hot for him—he was pointed at as the *Man who won the Bladensburg Races*, and in a short time he pulled up sticks and moved to parts unknown.

A Word to Mothers on Baby-talk.

It is a fact which must have been noticed that almost every child has a foolish and very babyish dialect till it is six or seven years old. Almost every word it utters, is spoken either in a lisping or an affected manner. This is not the proper way of talking, and there must be some universal cause, or else the effect would not be so universal. The cause, appears to me, is very obvious. Almost every mother instructs her infant to speak baby-talk, as the saying is. When a baby first begins to lisp "pa and ma," instead of endeavoring to instruct it pure English, the parents think it necessary to simplify the language by always speaking in a sappy manner, "Ittle onytonny," "Kitty dear," "walk alony," "kisser mama," "stand a straity," &c. Every mother knows a thousand and one of these baby expressions. Now, as a mother, I protest against this practice. It is all nonsense to teach children bad habits merely to have them corrected by school-teachers when they arrive at a more mature age. Will parents think of this, and teach children pure English at first?—*A Mother.*

☞The world would be more happy if persons gave up more time to an intercourse of friendship. But money engrosses all our deference; and we scarce enjoy a social hour, because we think it unjustly stolen from the main business of life.

☞Timon says that when men marry now-a-days, they get more whalebone than woman, and more coffee bags than "tin" About these days Timon should avoid broom handles.

Spelling Jonas.

One little anecdote about Memorus Wordville before we let him go, and the long chapter shall be no longer. It happened one day that the 'cut and split' for the fire fell short, and Jonas Patch was out wielding the axe in school time. He had been at work about half an hour, when Memorus who was perceived to have less to do than the rest, was sent to take his place. He was about ten years old, and four years younger than Jonas.

'Memorus, you may go out and spell Jonas.'

Our hero did not think of the Yankee sense in which the master used the word *spell*: indeed, he never attached but one meaning to it, whenever it was attached to himself. So he put his spelling-book under his arm, and was out at the wood-pile with the speed of a boy rushing to play.

'Ye got your spellin'-lesson, Jonas?' was the first salutation.

'Haven't looked at it yit,' was the reply. 'I mean to cut up this plaguy great log, spellin' or no spellin', before I go in. I had as lieve keep warm here choppin' wood as freeze up there in that tarnal cold back seat.'

'Well, the master sent me out here to hear you spell.'

'Did he? Well put out the words, and I'll spell.'

Memorus being so distinguished as a speller, Jonas did not doubt that he was really sent on his errand. So our deputy-spelling-master mounted the top of the wood-pile, just in front of Jonas, to put out the words to his temporary pupil, who still kept on putting out chips.

'Do you know where the lesson begins, Jonas?'

'No I don't; but 'spose I shall find out now.'

'Well here 'tis.' They both belonged to same class.

'Spell abomination.' Jonas spelled 'a-b-o-m, abom (in the mean time up goes the axe high in the air,) i-abomi (down it goes again chuck into the wood) n-a-na, abomina (up it goes again) t-i-o-n, abomination; chuck the axe goes again, and at the same time out flies a furious chip, and hits Memorus on the nose. At this moment the master appeared just at the corner of the school-house with one foot on the threshold.

'Jonas, why don't you come in? Didn't I send Memorus out to spell you?'

'Yes, sir, and he has being spellin' me; how could I come in if he spelt me out here?'

At this the master's eye caught Memorus perched upon the top stick with his book open upon his lap, rubbing his nose, and just in the act of putting out the next word in the column.

'Accommodation,' pronounced Memorus in a broken but louder voice than before; for he had caught a glimpse of the master, and he wished to let him know that he was doing his duty.

This was too much for the master's gravity. He perceived the mistake, and without saying more, wheeled back into the school-room, almost bursting with the most tumultuous laugh he ever tried to suppress. The scholars wondered at his looks and grinned in sympathy. But in a few minutes Jonas came in, followed by Memorus with his spelling-book, who exclaimed—

'I have heard him spell clean through the whole lesson, and he didn't spell hardly one of 'em right.' The master could hold no longer, the scholars perceived the blunder, and there was one simultaneous roar from pedagogue and pupils; the scholars laughing twice as loud and uproariously, in consequence of being permitted to laugh in school-time, and to the accompaniment of the master.—*From the District School as it Was.*

An Excellent Custom.—Dr. Smith in a late letter from Antwerp, says:—"It is one of the national customs both in Belgium and Holland, to plant the roadside with trees.—Between the city of Brussels and Waterloo is one continuous magnificent forest of lofty beeches, the shafts free of all limbs, 40, 50, 60 and 80 feet. For miles in succession, the tops of these magnificent trees meet over the track, at an elevation of perhaps 90 to 100 feet, in the form of an arch, completely intercepting the sun's rays."

"None Liveth to Himself."—GOD has written upon the flower that sweetens the air, upon the breeze that rocks it upon its stem, upon the rainbow that refreshes the smallest sprig of moss that rears its head in the desert, upon the ocean that rocks every swimmer in its chambers, upon every penciled shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, as well as upon the mighty sun that warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in his light—upon all he has written, "None of us liveth to himself."

To make people smart, all that's necessary is to throw them on their own resources. A wild turkey knows more in a moment than a tame one would dream of in a year, and all because he has to depend for safety on his own ingenuity rather than the ingenuity of a farmer. Safety and plenty are the worst friends that genius ever associated with.

A venerable lady of a celebrated physician in Boston, one day casting her eye out of the window, observed her husband in the funeral procession of one of his patients; at which she exclaimed—"I do wish my husband would keep away from such processions; it appears too much like a tailor carrying home his own work."

☞Office in Cuba is profitable. The Auditor of the Treasury, who died recently in Havana, made by his fees, during an official term of five months, $50,000

Pat and the Poultry.

"I believe," said Dave, "I never told you that story about the Irishman's poultry."

"No—let's hear it."

"Well, some years ago, two brothers from the Emerald Isle landed in New York. James, a tailor, went to work in the city, whilst Dennis, after making a raise by carrying bricks and mortar, started west, and squatted on the domain of Uncle Sam.—The world went well with both. Dennis had gotten his farm under good cultivation, comfortably stocked, too, with a goodly number of cattle, hogs, turkeys, geese, chickens, &c. Jamie also prospered, and, at the solicitation of Dennis, went to see him. After viewing the fields of wheat, corn, oats, paratees, &c., the cattle, barn, pig-stye, and appurtenances, Jemmy turned to his brother and inquired—

"An have yez any poolthry, Dennis?"

Now, the meaning of "poolthry" was as much of a mystery to Dennis as the Greek alphabet to a Hottentot. But who ever knew an Irishman to plead guilty to a charge of ignorance? Scratching his head and assuming an indescribable look, he replied—

"Poolthry, is it? Oh, yis begorra, I've a fine *crap* ov it in the garden beyont, barrin' the ould *hins* got in and scratched it all up."

Preserving Corn from Worms.

In the spring of 1847, we ploughed up an acre in a corner of a six acre meadow which had been several years in grass, and the whole of which was infested with cut worms and the yellow wire worm. The acre was planted with corn, and totally destroyed by the worms. Late the ensuing fall, the whole field was manured and turned over smoothly; the spring of 1848 it was sown with barley, which was very much injured by the worms—in many places entirely destroyed. In September, it was sown with wheat with the same result as with the barley In the spring of 1850, we manured it with fresh barnyard manure, turned it under; harrowed and marked three feet and a half apart by two and a half, and planted corn, four grains in a hill, the first of June. It came up in five to seven days, and is now a very promising piece, as forward as any planted in May.

The seed was soaked in a decoction of a pound of tobacco in four gallons of water.—There were plenty of worms in the ground, as I found in planting and hoeing, but they would not touch the tobacco-scented corn, while there was not a single weed to be found, and indeed they did no small benefit in destroying the grass and weeds. The field was kept clean of everything but corn as well as could be. At the first hoeing I observed a large mullen plant, the leaves of which were eaten through like a riddle, and by digging around it I found over twenty cut worms.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Nature's Compass.—It is a well known fact that in the vast prairies of Texas, a little plant is always to be found, which under every circumstance of climate, invariably turns its leaves and flowers to the North. If a solitary traveller is making his way across the trackless wilds, without a star to guide or compass to direct him, he will find an unerring monitor in this humble plant, and he may follow its guidance, certain that it cannot mislead him.

A friend of ours from the South, where the climate is so warm that men melt away till nothing is left of them but their suspenders, says he don't know which are most troublesome there, doctor bills, or mosquito bills. The former are decidedly the largest, and both calculated to bleed a man.

A Most Extraordinary Affair.—The Newcastle (Me.) Democrat gives the particulars of the abandonment of a boat's crew of ten passengers, on the coast of Mexico, by Capt. Farley Hopkins, of the ship Powhattan. The circumstances, as stated, are briefly these: The Powhattan left San Francisco for Panama October 9, with passengers, &c., and after being out some forty-two days, her water and provisions beginning to fail, the captain proposed that a volunteer boat's company from the passengers should land on the coast and procure the needful supplies for the ship. Capt. Kellog, of Connecticut, and a crew of ten men of the passengers volunteered, and started for the Mexican shore, some 900 miles North of Panama, leaving the ship at anchor some five miles from the shore. Soon after the boat left the ship she weighed anchor and stood directly out to sea.

The boat's crew seeing what was going on, endeavored to reach the ship, but in vain; and were compelled to make for the shore. They remained on shore 6 days, in hope that the ship would return; but all in vain; they saw nothing more of her.—They then started across the country for Vera Cruz, which place they finally reached with the loss of four of their number, from hardship and exposure, and others being in a sadly reduced and suffering condition.—Two of these men, J. T. Wyman and James Walker, of Woburn, Mass., have recently visited Newcastle, Me, to institute legal proceedings against Captain Hopkins, and from them the above particulars were obtained by the Democrat.

Such is the account given; but for the honor of the merchant service and common humanity, we cannot but cherish the hope and belief that there is a brighter side to the picture, and that Capt. Hopkins may be able to clear himself of the charge of such wanton cruelty.

☞Immoderate pleasures shorten the existence more than any remedies can prolong it.

☞Repining at losses is only putting pepper into a sore eye

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH

AT ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 25, 1851.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to assure you that I esteem most highly this testimony of respect. I find myself in the political capital of the loyal, Union, State of Maryland. I find myself at a table at which many of the most distinguished men of the State, of all parties and descriptions of politics, are assembled; and it is on that account that I regard this as a particular and striking memorial of respect and honor to myself. But, gentlemen, I am nothing. It is the cause that is every thing. You are pleased to honor me only because I support, so far as my ability will allow, the cause which is so dear to us all—so dear to all good men in the country. It is the cause of Union; it is the cause of the preservation of the States; it is the cause of maintaining all those political associations and principles which have made the United States what they are.

It is not for me to argue the value of the Union in this company. I came here rather to be refreshed and edified by what I have heard of the proceedings of this Convention already. Its resolutions of the 10th of December are to me an expression so powerful, so authentic, and so conclusive upon the judgment of Maryland, that I read them at first, and read them since, and read them now, with undiminished delight. Why, gentlemen, I should no more think of arguing the question of the importance of the Union in this assembly than I should think of going back to argue the propriety of the Declaration of Independence, or to argue the expediency and the glory of having adopted the Constitution under which we live, or of arguing the general utility and honor and renown of Washington's administration. Who doubts all these things here? I am sure not me. I came then, gentlemen, as a learner, not as a teacher.—I came to partake of the sentiments that fill all your hearts, I came to be edified and instructed by those noble and patriotic expositions which have been made in this Convention, formed, as I have said, of distinguished men of all parties, coming together with a unanimous sentiment, and affirming their opinions in favor of the Union, and whatsoever tends to strengthen that Union, by a unanimity which cannot fail to be regarded Allow me to say gentlemen, that your resolutions of the 10th of December, will reach to the extreme North, the extreme South, and the extreme West, and every body will say that, amidst all the vagaries which may prevail elsewhere, the respectable, and eminent, and distinguished State—the central State of Maryland—is Union to the back-bone, and thoroughly.—(Applause.)

There are associations—there are recollections which naturally influence the mind of man. I have passed around to-day among the scenes which were visited in old times by Washington. I have been in the room where he performed the crowning act of his military life, the resignation of his commission. I remember that he said on that occasion, "Having performed the work assigned me, I now ask the indulgence of my country to retire from public service." General Washington, with all his sagacity, did not comprehend his own destiny. He did not see the long track of influences, which were to follow his revolutionary character. Nay, nor when, many years afterwards, he retired from the civil administration of the country, did he then cease to exercise an influence in the public concerns and sentiments of his country—and he never will cease. He said, "Having performed the work assigned me, I retire from public service." He has never yet performed the work assigned him, and never will until the end of time; because, gentlemen, that great and glorious work still remaining will ever uphold his precepts, his exhortations and his example—the importance and the value of this Union of the States.—[Applause.] In that respect he works now, and will work ever, so long as his memory shall not be effaced from the records of mankind. I think I hear him say to-day, in the language which he expressed when he sent the present Constitution of the United States to Congress, "Our great concern has been so to arrange all our deliberations, and to come to such a result, as shall strengthen that Union which makes us one people."—I hear him say that to-day, and I hear him say to-day, in the words of his farewell address, "Be cautious of all those who, under any pretence whatever, admonish you that you can be happy under a dissolution of the Union." Every exhortation, every admonition, every sentiment that proceeded from him rings in these times constantly in my ears. Nay, I think I hear him say now, in the abodes of the blessed, that if it were permitted to him, he would revisit the earth, and would be re-clothed with the bones and the flesh which are mouldering at Mount Vernon. And he would appear to his countrymen at the head of their armies, or as he appeared to the country in the course of his most glorious administration of this government, and conjure, and adjure them, by every consideration that ought to have weight with men, "hold on fast by that Constitution which is the only security for the liberty which cost me and my associates a seven years' war of fire and blood." [Applause.]

Gentlemen, forgive me. When I think in these times that there are so many that are apparently disposed to undervalue the maxims and the character and exhortations of Washington, I confess I find myself borne away, often beyond the power of self-restraint; I fear sometimes beyond the limits of propriety. Our country consists in its liberty; our country next consists in its institutions of constitutional law; and, bless-

ed be God, our country, America, consists next in the great example of those who have gone before us and have left that example. We are not Americans if we resist the examples of our predecessors, anymore than if we trample upon the Constitution, the work of their hands. If we have real American hearts in our bosoms, every thing they said and every thing they did to honor and ennoble their country, impresses us with sentiments of profound respect and regard.

Gentlemen, will you allow me to interrupt the course of the few remarks which I had to make to you to-night, by proposing to you, out of the fullness of my heart, "*The glorious and immortal memory of George Washington!*" [This toast was drank standing.]

Mr. WEBSTER resumed. Mr. President and gentlemen: In the lapse of years, and in the rising of one generation after another, it may very possibly happen, and we are sure that it does happen, and has happened, that the exact principles of the Union of these States are not always properly understood. It may not be amiss, therefore, though I do not propose to entertain this company by discourse upon commonplaces—it may not be amiss to recur now to what I conceive to be the original principle upon which these colonies were united, and the limitation upon these objects. These thirteen colonies, all of English origin, were settled on this continent at different times, and under different circumstances. They had differences of religious opinions; they established differences of local law and administration; they were, some of them, quite remote from another, but they were all subject to the Crown of England. And when, in the course of events, they all thought, and thought truly, they had just cause of complaint against the tyranny of England, their object was to unite in a common cause against a common enemy. How unite? For what purpose unite? For what ends unite? Why, it never entered into their conceptions that they were to consolidate themselves into one Government; that they were to cease to be Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Carolina. Not at all. But they were to unite for those great purposes which should enable them to make a stand against the tyranny of the English Government. They were to come to an agreement upon things necessary for that purpose, and nothing else. The objects of common defence, and the general welfare, and afterwards the objects connected with commerce and revenue, which were important to all, were all they adopted as principles and objects of union and association. Nothing beyond that.

As I have said, they had differences of religious opinions. Maryland, your Maryland, was settled as a Catholic country, always tolerant, always liberal, persecuting nobody. Virginia was rather inclined to the religious notions of the Episcopal Church of England. The people of my country, at the North, were not only Protestants, but Dissenters. They were of the school of Cromwell and Sir Harry Vane. But what of that? When all their colonies came together for the general purpose of defence against a common enemy, what did they do? Did they seek to merge and confound and consolidate all these States into one great community? No such thing. They meant to unite upon those objects which were necessary for the common defence; and they meant to leave every thing else in the control of the States, to do just as they thought proper. That was a day of liberality and justice. It was a day in which religious opinions produced no effect upon the general sentiments of the country in regard to the association of all the States for general defence. Why, sir, did any body at the North, did any Protestant descendant of Cromwell, or any descendant of Harry Vane, whoever he was, feel any less confidence in the integrity and entire patriotism of Charles Carroll because he was a Catholic? Not at all. Nor did Maryland hesitate to accord the meed of patriotism, whenever it was due, to the Adamses, to Alexander Hamilton, to Rufus King, or whoever else belonged to the North, because they were of different sentiments in religion. Their association was political. It was founded upon general policy and union, a sort of confederacy at that time to resist the common enemy and do whatever was necessary for the common good. Gentlemen, I hope, for one, never to see this original idea departed from.

Now we come to other propositions.—There were differences of laws. The Southern States, without their own fault, by a course of events for which they were not responsible, had slavery established amongst them. Did not all the States know that? Did not they deal with them upon that basis? Did not they recognize that state of things? Entirely; entirely. That was a matter of local legislation, of State Right and State administration, with which the North at that time had not the slightest inclination to interfere in any respect whatever, and they ought not to have had, because it was one of those things that did not enter into the general scope of that political association which the colonies meant to form.

Gentlemen, I concur in the sentiments expressed by you all; and, thank God, they were expressed by you all in the resolutions passed here on the 10th of December. You say that "the Constitution of the United States has accomplished all the objects, civil and political, which the most sanguine of its framers and friends anticipated, and that the affections of the people of Maryland are justly riveted to its principles by the memory of the characters of the wise and good men who formed it, as well as by the blessings they liberally bestow throughout the world." That is my sentiment. My heart is in it. [Applause.] Altogether, I live and breathe, I walk and sleep—I had almost said, I prayed to God daily, in the very sentiment of that resolution. Then you go on to assert a sentiment equally just. You say that a proper appreciation of those blessings would lead every State in the Union to adopt all such measures as may from time to time be necessary to give complete and full effect to any provision in the Constitution, or the laws pursuant thereto, intended for the protection of any part of this great common country. True; every word true. And allow me to say, that any State, North or South, which departs an iota from the sentiment of that resolution is disloyal to this Union. [Great applause.]

Further, so far as any act of that sort has been committed, such a State has no portion of my regard. I rebuke it wherever I speak, and on all occasions where it is proper for me to express my sentiments. If there are States—and I am afraid there are—which have sought, by ingenious contrivances of State Legislation, by round-about and crooked courses of policy, to thwart the just operation and fulfilment of the laws of Congress passed to carry into effect the compacts of the Constitution, that State, so far, is entitled to no regard from me.

At the North, there have been certainly some intimations in certain States of such a policy.

At the South, another danger seems to have arisen; and it is a subject of very serious lamentation to me. It would seem that there is a disposition in some quarters to secede from the Union of these States.—"Secede!"—a word of ominous import.—Secede for what? Secede from this Government, which has carried the country to such a pitch of glory in sixty or seventy years? To secede from all the honor and renown which it has accomplished? And to secede where? Whenever there is *a terminus a quo* there is *a terminus ad quem*. Where are they going? [Applause.] Whoever entertains such sentiments I regard with a spirit of commiseration. I think it is a malady of the mind. I think that their feelings have become entirely diseased. I think that they know not what they do.—And yet, gentlemen, I do not think it the part of prudence to criminate, or to taunt, or to provoke. Leave them to their own consideration. Let them dwell on secession many days and inwardly digest it. [Laughter.] And, so far as I have any voice in the councils of the country, this meditation of theirs shall never be disturbed; not a breath shall ruffle their sensibility, until it comes to a point where something is done that comes to an actual conflict with the Constitution. [Applause.]

It is painful when we reflect that a State so highly distinguished, so full of high spirits and cavaliers—a State which took such an active part in the revolution, and which took such an active part in the early administration of the Government—which has produced so many men who have honored the country, and honored themselves in the public service: it is painful, I say, and humiliating, to consider that their successors, the present generation, seem willing to forget the whole glories of their country, to take one stripe and one star and go out of the Union with them. [Laughter.]

A returning sense of patriotism and propriety will check them. I do not know what might happen if there had been a more general spirit of disunion. I cannot persuade myself that honest and honorable men, ingenuous men, young men who wish to live for glory, and renown, and character, will ever leave that Union which their fathers established, that Constitution which has made their State, like all the other States, what it is, when they come to sober moments of candid reflection.

I hope that while we maintain, as the State of Maryland has maintained, fixed and determined sentiments in favor of the Constitution, we will hold no parley—and I hold no parley—with any body who would infract it in the slightest degree. While we maintain the necessity of establishing and sustaining those laws of adjustment which were passed by the last Congress, to settle the country—while we hold on to them with firmness and decision, I hope, nevertheless, we shall take a course not to provoke, or taunt, or insult those who feel a difference of sentiments. I hold the importance of maintaining those measures to be of the highest character and nature, every one of them, out and out, and through and through. [Applause.] I have no confidence in any body who seeks the support of any body who wishes to alter or modify those constitutional provisions. There they are. Many of these great measures are irrepealable. The settlement with Texas is as irrepealable as the admission of California. Other important objects of legislation, if not in themselves in the nature of grants, and therefore not so irrepealable, are just as important; and we are to bear no parleying upon it. We are to listen to no modifications or qualification. They are passed in conformity with the requisitions of the Constitution; and they must be performed and abided by, in whatever event, and at whatever cost. [Applause.]

His Excellency the Governor of Maryland was pleased to allude to me as one that had run some risks among his own people for the good of the country. What would I have been good for, if I had not been willing to do it? [Applause.] I do not consider myself born to a great destiny, but born to one destiny, and that is, to uphold with mind and heart and hand the Constitution of this country. [Great applause.] If this prophecy may fail, my attachment to the Constitution of the land will never fail, so long as I have breath. [Renewed applause.]

Now, gentlemen, allow me to say, that, in looking over this morning the annals of your beautiful city of Annapolis, I find, what I should expect to find, that when the definitive treaty of peace was proclaimed here in February, 1783, it was ordained to be a day of general thanksgiving. It was celebrated, and, according to the good fashions of Maryland, there was a dinner and a ball. Among the toasts on that occasion, the first having taken notice of the great blessing of the restoration of peace, I find that the second was, "The United States—may their confederacy endure forever."—[Applause.] That confederacy has been changed into a more beneficial form of government. It has become a constitution better calculated to secure the rights of us all. But I echo the sentiment of Annapolis, and I say, in different words, though in the same sense, "*The Constitution of the United States—may it endure forever.*"—[Great applause.]

Chinese Edict against Christianity.—Our brethren of the Celestial Empire, afraid lest the light of christianity happen to penetrate through their Chinese Wall, have, through one of their highest officials, "Wan, Prefect of Kiangying Chan," issued a kind circular to the inhabitants cautioning them against the insidious advances of men who come "from the Western World" to teach doctrines. So long as the barbarians propagate or practice these ideas among themselves, expounding its books, and worshipping according to its ritual, Mr. Wan says there is no occasion to take notice of it;—but it is not permitted them to enter the Inner Land to inculcate their teaching, and natives of the Inner Land who invite men from far places to flock thither, are informed that they are punishable under a certain statute still in force.

☞The Emperor of Russia has commissioned his agents to purchase every model at the World's Exhibition, which may be useful to Russian manufactures. A letter from St. Petersburgh announces that the Emperor intends to spend 10,000,000 silver rubles in such purchases.

The most Terrible Conflagration ever known in the World.

Narrative of a Fire on a Chinese river.

The missionary reports from China, as quoted in the Kolnische Zeitung, describe the terrible ravages of a fire which took place on the first of January, 1848, at Houquang, during the prevalence of an inundation. The fire, which broke out among the shipping, was of unparalleled horror. In order to form an idea of it, we must imagine the scene of its devastations. Along the shore of the Ki-ang, for the distance of several miles, so many vessels are usually lying at anchor that when seen from the opposite bank they resemble a thick forest, but regarded from a near point they look like an illimitable, populous city, floating upon the water. At a still greater distance, though not so crowded together, many other vessels lie at the same anchoring ground. The whole forms a long harbor, extending many miles, filled with an immense number of ships, and presenting a spectacle of which no one who has not seen it can form a conception. On the night in question a furious gale struck this multitudinous fleet, and in the confusion that ensued one of the vessels was found to be on fire. Increased at once by the wind, and fed by the tar and other combustible materials with which a great number of the vessels were loaded, the fire spread like lightning to the neighboring vessels. The violence of the storm and of the fire parted the cables which had thus far confined the burning ships. Scattered by the raging hurricane in every direction, these everywhere spread devastation, turning into flame whatever they touched, and kindling the devouring fire in a moment in the other vessels.—In the midst of this terrible sea of fire was heard the shrieks and groans of an immense number of men, who, given over to despair, tossed by the storm, pursued by the flames, and encompassed by the raging waves, were at last burnt to crisp by the fire, or swallowed up in the wild abyss of the stream. The Ki-ang for a great distance resembled a sea of fire, and in the space of three hours, all those vessels, with the unhappy men on board, miserably perished. It is agreed on all hands that the number of vessels, according to a moderate estimate, amounted to more than three thousand. The Chinese boats, as is well known, even the smallest, are inhabited by the family of the captain, together with the crew. Indeed, there are whole households, whose members are born on board, where they live and die without knowing to what country they belong.—They come into the world wherever the floating abode of their parents happens to be found. Among the vessels burnt were several large ships. Many of them contained from forty to fifty and sixty persons.—The bodies, mutilated and disfigured by the fire, which were drawn out of the stream, amounted to sixty thousand. These vessels were loaded with freight, and belonged to Chinese from different provinces. This may show the great loss and general bereavement caused by the fire. Such a terrible conflagration was never known, we will not say in China, but in the whole world.

A Monster.—The London Times of the 8th ult. gives an account of a woman by the name of Sarah Cheesman, who was to be executed for crimes almost unparalleled in atrocity. She was tried at the assizes of 1847 for poisoning two of her children, and acquitted. A short time afterwards she was again placed in peril, on a charge of like nature, but again pronounced guiltless. On the present occasion she was indicted for the murder of her own husband, and a verdict has at length been obtained against her. The woman has thus led a notorious and almost public career for upwards of four years. The incidents first referred to occurred in 1846, and since that time it is supposed she has poisoned no less than thirty persons! She carried about lozenges or "suckers," which she slipped into the mouths of children at play. The murder of her husband was accomplished in a manner almost too terrible to think of. She put her arsenic into a bag of rice, and mixed up the whole with such care that every single grain of rice was saturated with as much poison as it would take. She then gave it to her husband at intervals and in small doses, consuming him by slow tortures, and leaving him at last, after six months' suffering, with so little arsenic in his body that its presence was scarcely discoverable by the most searching test of chemistry.

A Remarkable Death.—On Wednesday evening a Mrs. Doran, who had been, during the day, complaining of a severe tooth-ache, undertook to cure it by a mode which had been recommended to her as highly efficacious, and which, in several instances, had been successfully put in practice. The prescription was, to make a compound of sulphur, beeswax and onion seed, and burn it in a dish, while the face of the afflicted person was to be held over it until the pain in the tooth was gone. Mrs. Doran tried the remedy, but unfortunately inhaled the gas from the burning compound, fell over, and expired in an instant!—*N. O. Delta.*

Terrible Explosion of Fire Damp and Loss of Life.—On Friday of last week there was an explosion of fire damp in the Washington Company's Coal Mine, at Fort Griffith, Pa., which, in its consequences, was very disastrous, resulting in the death of three of the miners and the severe injury of five others. Two of the number, Messrs. Nesbit, were instantly killed—one being blown to the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, and the other about fifty. A third was driven through the side of the engine house, breaking through a 4 by 6 inch joice of timber in his passage! and yet, strange to tell, not a bone in his body was broken, and his recovery is considered quite probable. We append a list of the killed and wounded:

George Nesbit, aged 22; Robert Nesbit, aged 18, (brothers,) killed; Michael White, killed; James and Joseph Speering, (brothers,) severely injured; Michael Ryan, severely injured; John Jones, wounded; Wm. Germain, wounded; Wm. James, slightly wounded.

☞The inscription on the block of granite presented by Virginia to the *National Washington Monument* is "VIRGINIA, who gave WASHINGTON to America, gives this granite for his Monument."

Constructive Lie.—[illegible] ated to Messrs. Clay, Underwood, Cooper, Pearce, Badger, Seward and Mangum, are the Senators who refused to receive constructive mileage at the recent session of the U. S. Senate.

Singular Affair.

We mentioned last week that Mr. Callender, of York, had died in the cars on his way from Harrisburg, where he had insured his life for $5,000. It now appears that he committed suicide by taking arsenic, after he had effected the insurance. His family, therefore, will not obtain the money, as the policy of insurance expressly excepts cases of suicide. The following particulars are given in the York Gazette of Tuesday last:

It appears that Callender left his home in York, on Sunday the 23d ult., on horseback, for Harrisburg, distant about 25 miles. He reached the latter place on the same day, and remained there, apparently in his usual good health, until Wednesday last.—On that day he obtained an insurance on his life for $5,000, for one year, at the office of the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company, and paid the first quarter's premium upon the insurance. Immediately afterward, (about 1½ o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday,) he left Harrisburg for home. He reached Liverpool, (about 6 miles from York,) at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, dismounted, partook of some refreshment, exhibited his policy of insurance, and seemed in good spirits. After some time spent there in ordinary and somewhat lively conversation, he proceeded on his way home. He reached the last gate-house on the Harrisburg road, (about 1 mile from York,) some time after nightfall, in a deplorable condition, apparently suffering excruciating agony. He asked and obtained permission of Mr. Moody, the gate-keeper, to lie down for a short time upon the floor—stated that he had felt very sick soon after he left Liverpool, and had been obliged to throw himself off his horse and lie down by the wayside, in the woods, for more than an hour, and that while lying there he had purged and vomited violently and excessively. Mr. Moody proposed to prepare a bed for him, and to send for a physician, both of which propositions Callender peremptorily declined, stating that it would be useless, *as he must die, at any rate!* At about 10 o'clock, Mr. Moody, at his request, prepared a vehicle, and started with him for town. On the way, Callender made constant efforts to vomit; but his stomach appeared to be empty. He reached home at about 10½ o'clock at night—refused to lie down—would not permit his family to summon medical aid—and died at about 3½ o'clock on Thursday morning, sitting up in a chair!

His death, under these circumstances, following immediately after he had secured a policy for a considerable sum upon his life, led to suspicions that his life had been terminated by unlawful means. A coroner's jury was summoned on Thursday, under whose direction the stomach of the deceased was taken from the body, and transmitted, in charge of Dr. T. N. Haller, to Philadelphia, where its contents were submitted to a variety of chemical tests by Dr. Bridges, practical Chemist in the College of Pharmacy of that city—*and each test resulted in establishing the presence of ARSENIC in the stomach!*

Altogether, this is one of the most extraordinary, cold-blooded and deliberate suicides on record.

NEW YORK, April 2.

During the past month 16,529 emigrants were landed here, of which 14,341 were from British ports. The great bulk of these emigrants are unloubtedly shipped off by the great land-owners of England and Ireland to escape providing for them at home. On reaching here they are half starved and broken down in health from the effects of ill-ventilated ships, crowded to overflowing, and the want of a proper supply of food.—On Monday night 46 emigrants, arrived that day in the ship Epaminondas, were taken to the station house, having been found wandering in the streets without food or the means wherewith to procure it.

They were lodged for the night and food supplied to them. The children seized the offered bread in the wildest manner, and devoured it more like hungry wolves than human beings. There were upwards of eighty provided for in this manner.

Capture of Slavers—The Kaffir War.

NEW BEDFORD, April 3, 1851.—A late arrival from St. Helena brings intelligence of the capture of seven slave vessels, now lying in the port and condemned. There were 850 slaves on the Island. The capture of more slavers was daily expected.

Further accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state that the Kaffir war was raging with increased fury. Sir Harry Smith, the Governor, was closely besieged in a fort by a force of 8,000 warriors. He is entirely cut off from relief, with only 500 English soldiers, and a very scanty supply of provisions. Unless speedily reinforced, he must fall a victim to the assailants. It was supposed that the regiment at St. Helena would be sent to his rescue.

Fire and Dreadful Loss of Life.—At North Woodstock, Ct., last week, a Mr. Phillips, an Englishman, waking and finding every thing in flames around him, rushed thoughtlessly, with his wife, from the house, but immediately returned to see if his children, four in number, who slept in the second story, were safe, but, alas, too late. Three of the little ones were past the help of man, and the fourth was so badly burnt as to die in a short time. Mr. Phillips was himself so injured by the flames as to lose all power of sight; his eyes were almost literally burnt out. The family originally consisted of seven children, three of whom died by starvation, and consequent sickness in the Atlantic voyage, while the other four were reserved for a later and even more horrible death.

Three Thousand Marriages.—The Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of the First Universalist Church, Boston, united on Wednesday evening, the *three thousandth* couple since his installation over his present parish.

A Mayor Fining Himself.—Mayor Kingsland has been fining the merchants of New York city for obstructing the sidewalks with their boxes, bales, and barrels of goods. Some of the sufferers retaliated by keeping watch over the large wholesale establishment of the Mayor, who is himself a merchant. The other day they caught the Mayor's employees napping, entered complaint before his honor, and obliged him to fine himself three hundred dollars.

☞There are 455 newspapers in New York State, and a copy of each will go to the World's Fair.

☞The carpenters and joiners of Waukegan (Illinois) are erecting a substantial dwelling-house, to be given when finished to a poor woman whose husband recently died in California.

Mr. Webster's Speech, at Annapolis.

This speech, says the New York Courier, is marked with all the majestic eloquence which belongs to the productions of no other living man, and glows in every line with the most fervent patriotism. We pity the American who can read appeals like this without having his heart expanded and his energies quickened in the service of his country. Such sentiments as Mr. Webster has on this occasion, and so many others, expressed in such noble language, should do more that excite mere transient admiration; they should sink into the very depths of our souls, and be manifested in every public act of our lives. Were all American hearts properly penetrated with them, how soon would the voice of discord be forever hushed in the land!

Eloquent Tribute.

The Richmond Republican closes a well written article with this beautiful language; "The sunset of Mr. Clay's career is as calm and beautiful as its morning was bright and glorious. It is sad to think that, in the ordinary course of events, his life must soon hasten to a close. But his grave will be made green by as genuine drops of woe as ever bedewed the sod of mortal man, and upon that spot the Stars of the Union will shed a peculiar and inextinguishable lustre."

Indian Disturbances in Texas.—Accounts from Galveston report large bodies of Indians ranging over the country, causing much fear and anxiety among the whites. Various companies of United States troops were in pursuit of them. The Camanches were disposed to be peaceable and friendly, but there were bad men among them who could not be restrained. The Lipans had all placed themselves under command of Chipote, a famous chief, who is friendly to the whites.

Almost a Fire—A Laughable Accident.—The Catoctin Whig relates the following:

On Wednesday morning last, 26th, as one of our old and much esteemed physicians, (Dr. Jacob Bear,) was leisurely reclining in his office chair, reading the Catoctin Whig and National Intelligencer, he suddenly smelt something burning, and throwing up his specks, he hastened to the laboratory, where a strong burning fume appeared to exist, but no fire could be discovered—from here the Dr. hastened to the adjoining room, where the smell of something burning was much increased, but still no fire could be seen. Being satisfied that there was actually something on fire about the premises, the old man made double haste to the 2d, 3d and 4th stories of his dwelling but was still unsuccessful in finding out the causes of the alarming smell of fire and the occasional appearance of smoke. Having failed to discover the origin of his alarm, the old gentleman was about to ascend a flight of steps to give the alarm of fire to the citizens generally—when, lo! and behold! a volley of smoke suddenly gushed forth from his rear, and, quick as thought, the Dr. wheeled, and replacing his spectacles, actually discovered, in a most propitious season too, the whereabouts of the fire, which proved to be *in the pocket of his coat tail!* Without the aid of engine the fire was put out, and no damage was sustained whatever, save the partial destruction of about a quarter of a yard of broadcloth and a little wadding.

No License in Illinois.—The following is the substance of the No License bill which was passed by the Legislature of Illinois:

1. It repeals all present License laws.
2. Prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks in less quantities than one quart, under a penalty of $25.
3. If sold to minors increases the fine from $50 to $100.
4. Provides for a penalty of not less than $25, nor over $100, for selling more than a quart, and permitting to be drunk on the premises of the seller.
5. Giving away liquor, to come within the provisions of the law.

The World's Fair.—Our London advices state that the preparations for the Great Exhibition are progressing very rapidly.—The Commissioners for nearly all the nations of Europe, and for every other exhibiting nation, are on the spot, busily employed in arranging for the due display of the articles forwarded by their respective countries.

The Rush for the World's Fair.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that a gentleman and his son who desired to go out to England in the mail steamer Africa, now at Liverpool, sent to New York to obtain berths, but they were all taken. They then sent for places in some packet ship, to sail between the middle and end of April, but every berth was engaged.

☞A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce states that a committee of the lumbermen and ship builders of that city have purchased twenty-five square miles of territory on the Ohio river, clothed with millions of the most valuable timber, and possessing numerous other advantages, for the purpose of building vessels on an extensive scale. The writer says that ship plank worth $40 per thousand in New York are placed upon the banks of the Ohio at $5 to $8; floor timbers worth in New York 45 cents per cubit foot, are furnished for seven to ten cents; and so of knees, and other products of the forest.

A Strong Union Man.—A correspondent of the Florence (Ala.) Gazette, is rather strong in his expressions of disapprobation of those who are in favor of the dissolution of the Union. He says:—"A man of that character could not get a meal's victuals or a bed to sleep on at my house. My dogs should not bark at him. If I was to catch a buzzard eating the carcass of a disunionist, I would shoot it."

Sad.—Colonel Spencer, a citizen of Lebanon, Ky., was accidentally killed by his own son lately, while shooting rats at a barn. The father passed out of the barn and was in the rear of it when the unfortunate shot was fired. The son is an estimable young man 21 years of age, and suffers indescribably.

Alas! Poor Poland.—The very name of Poland is now extinguished from official language in Russia. The country is now known to that language solely as the Government of New Russia, and it is as perfectly incorporated into the Empire as any other province.

☞A new race of Jews has been discovered 450 miles from Pekin, China, by a London Missionary.

RECEPTION OF MR. WEBSTER

AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 1.

The Hon. Daniel Webster arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon from Baltimore, and was met at the railroad depot by the committee of reception appointed by the two Houses of the Legislature, and conducted by them to his quarters at Herr's Hotel, where he was soon after waited upon by the Governor, members of the Legislature and many citizens. He was greeted upon his arrival with great enthusiasm by the immense concourse which had assembled in anticipation of his coming; and the afternoon was spent by him in receiving the calls and congratulations of our citizens.

The two Houses of the Legislature having determined to give the distinguished guest a public and befitting reception in the Hall of the House of Representatives this evening, the hall was early crowded by a brilliant audience; every seat and standing place, either upon the floor or in the lobbies, being occupied, and the seats of members almost exclusively by ladies. Never did the hall of the House present a more crowded or brilliant audience, and all were eager with anticipation of seeing and hearing one of the first and ablest of statesmen.

Time moved slowly until about half past seven o'clock, when the distinguished guest entered the Hall, accompanied by the Committee of reception, and followed by Gov. Johnston, the heads of the Departments, and the Speakers of the Houses of the Legislature. No sooner was his entrance known, than he was greeted with the most enthusiastic huzzas, and every demonstration of the most cordial welcome.

Mr. Webster was conducted to the centre of the Hall, and after the enthusiasm with which he was greeted had in a measure subsided, was welcomed by Gov. Johnston in a speech full of kindly courtesy and genuine and eloquent acknowledgment of his talents, ability and patriotism as a Statesman.—Gov. Johnston's welcome was heartily seconded by all present.

Mr. Webster, upon rising to reply, was greeted with renewed and enthusiastic cheers. He spoke in substance as follows:

Gentlemen, the Members of the House of Representatives, and Fellow Citizens of Pennsylvania:—I should be insensible, indeed, to the highest rewards of public service, if I did not appreciate the terms of commendation in which it has pleased your excellent Executive to address me, and also the warm and cordial manner in which, in your kindness, you have received me, on the passing visit which it is my happiness to have been able to pay you. Let me say to you that nothing could be more just and true than what his Excellency the Governor has said respecting the general, national, broad and comprehensive political character of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—She has been called, and not without strong claims to the title, the Keystone of the Arch of the Union. She is vast in extent, and abundant in wealth and resources, and remarked for the industry and intelligence of her citizens. Her rivers on the east connect with the Atlantic; her rivers on the west connect her with the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Above all, or equal to all, she has vast resources in point of mineral wealth beneath her soil, that entitle her to a position beyond that of any of her sister States. She has improved her advantages with diligent industry, and while seeking to promote virtue and to render herself worthy before the nation, and to fulfill her part in the great mission of the country, she has been governed by local prejudices, local attachments and narrow feelings, less than any other State in the Union. She is central in her position. She is on the line which divides the two portions of the country, and which are separated by local interests one from the other. But she is disposed always to do her duty to both. I admire Pennsylvania. I admire her for the moderation and firmness, the good sense and patriotism which have ever animated her in the discharge of her obligations, and in view of questions so well calculated to disturb the political harmony. Your excellent Executive has done me more than justice in what he has said of my public services. It is a long time since I entered public life; quite too long for myself and perhaps for my family; but I assert for myself one merit only—and of that I may be proud, that it attaches me to the State of Pennsylvania—and it is the merit of embracing the country, and the whole country, by what I have said or done in one public station or another in my general political career in the dispositions of Providence.

Pennsylvania, indeed, could not have been an insignificant State under any circumstances. If she had remained great in her resources, in her soil, and in her people, what, after all, would the State of Pennsylvania have been, if detached and isolated from the other States of the Union? Compared with your Pennsylvania as you now behold her, (cheers,) what would she have been with all her mineral treasures, with no power to develope them—without any general protection from the national flag that carries them in pride and triumph to the ends of the earth? (Cheers.)

It is that comprehensive course of policy which rejects local ideas, and a narrow view of political principles, which enables this whole people to speak of the whole country as their country, and has made the State of Pennsylvania what she now is, and what I hope she may long continue to be, as I before said, the Keystone of the Arch of the Union.

If I had happened to have been before this assemblage, in this place, one year ago to-day, on the first of April of last year, I should have met you with a far less gladsome heart than I now do; for it is not to be denied that occurrences of great import have taken place within the last year—that measures have been adopted by the general concurrence of men of all parties, calculated to adjust local differences and settle the agitating questions of the country. It is time that we should feel kindly one towards another—that we should feel that we are one people, that we have one interest, one character, one liberty, and one destiny.

I bore an humble but earnest part in the procurement of that adjustment established by the last Congress. If not everything that all could wish, it is as much as the rational could hope for. I trust to your own perception to see the great degree of cheerfulness prevailing in society around you, and the general progress of all interests under the influence of the industry of your people; and I ask you whether I do not meet you under better auspices for you and for me, for united liberty, for established fraternization among Governments of the same republican faith, than I would have met you a year since.

It is not my purpose, and I do not wish to weary you by discussing any political question. This is an age of discussion, and we are a people of discussion; and all I know has been said so often that I am afraid to repeat it. But I have come here to present in person, and to repeat what I have endeavored to express by letter, my profound acknowledgments to the Legislature of your State for the kind manner in which they were pleased to take notice of a recent act of my official life. It is a compliment, the remembrance of which I shall carry with me to the grave.

It has appeared, and does appear, that the time has come in the progress of affairs, in view of the growth of the country, its vastly increased population and highly elevated character in the scale of improvement, when we, the descendants of those who achieved the independence and established the constitution of this country, are bound to speak out to the whole world of mankind, and bear testimony to the cause of popular republican government. [Tremendous applause.]

Let other governments do as they will, it is not our duty to traverse the earth and make proselytes. Our business is to make proselytes by our example—to connect mankind to republicanism by showing what republicanism can do in promoting the true ends of government. [Prolonged applause.] By this we can do more than by a thousand emissaries—more than ten thousand Peter the Hermits. We will place in the political firmament a sun, bright, glowing and cheering, the warming influences of which all shall feel and know.

Our destiny is great; and any man falling short of its full comprehension, is not fully competent to conduct the affairs of government. Our situation is peculiar. We are remote from other countries; and if we were not, we have power, thank God, to defend ourselves. [Cheers.] And while enjoying the benefits and seeing and knowing the glorious results of our political system, are we afraid to compare it with any other in the world?—afraid to compare the security of life, property, industry and reputation, as witnessed in the United States and the several States, with their preservation under any other government of the earth? Revolutions cannot shock us. We have no dynasties to overturn, as we have none to erect in their stead. But the great, broad, general current of usefulness flows by us like your noble river, until it mingles with the mighty ocean.

But I look no further. I do not contemplate what might happen to Pennsylvania when separated from her neighbors. She may stand alone; nor will it be forced upon me, except by the reality of the fact.—I look to a long existence of general prosperity and republican liberty. For myself I believe that ages hence the United States will be free and republican, still making constant progress in general confidence, respect and prosperity. It will be to me the greatest solace of my life to be able to say, when my career on earth may end, that I have done something through life—something, though little—towards preserving the glorious institutions of my country.

Mr. Webster took his seat amidst thunders of applause, and shortly after Mr. Speaker Cessna adjourned the House.

Mr. Webster was then conducted by the committee back to Herr's Hotel, where a splendid supper had been prepared, and at which Gov. Johnston presided.

Emigration of Paupers.—During the last three or four weeks, several hundred paupers have been landed at New York in a starving and diseased condition. The majority of these, it appears, are taken from the poor houses, in the south of Ireland, by the land owners, on whose property they have been living, and who, for their support, are forced to pay poor rates, which are levied on the land at so much per acre. It may be seen from this, how desirous these land proprietors are to get rid of such burdens. Accordingly, they take them from the poor houses, or off the land, and contract with the captains of English vessels to ship them to some American port at a reduced rate per head, in consideration of the number. The food they receive during the passage, is of the very worst description, and this, combined with the sickness consequent on a long sea voyage, renders them fit subjects for the hospital, on their arrival.—Some are so exhausted with disease and hunger, that they often do not survive the voyage, while others die a few days after landing. On Sunday last, about one hundred of these miserable creatures might be seen, in an almost naked and famishing state, in Broadway, begging the charity of the passers. Many of these were formerly honest, independent farmers, in their own country, before the famine, and bad legislation, together, reduced them to poverty and starvation. There are also, we understand, a large number lying in the last stages of disease in some of the most loathsome cellars at the end of Washington and Greenwich streets, where they are unable to obtain that medical attention which their condition requires.

Among those who are engaged in sending these unfortunate beings to this country, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Knight of Kerry, have rendered themselves conspicuous. These are at present engaged, as we learn from some of their former tenants, in making arrangements for the wholesale deportation of the paupers on their estates, numbering altogether two or three thousand persons.—*N. Y. Post.*

A Singular Case.—A lady in Cambridge (Mass.) died on Wednesday last—so the physicians said—and was laid out for burial in her winding sheets, but from the fact that the body still retained an apparent warmth, though there was not the slightest appearance of respiration, interment was suspended. On Sunday the lady opened her eyes and called on her husband, 'Albert, give me some water.'

Rich Church.—The Montreal Courier says that three Roman Catholic institutions, in Lower Canada, possess a total income larger than the whole provincial revenue.

Statue of Webster.—It is stated in the International Monthly Magazine, for April, that it is in contemplation to place in the Park of New York city a colossal figure of Mr. Webster, by Hiram Powers.

Minnesota.—The Legislature has abolished the use of Latin terms in the laws of that territory, and substituted therefor the synonymous English words.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Hanover Branch Rail-Road Company.

THE Stockholders of the "Hanover Branch Railroad Company," are hereby notified that they are required to pay

FIVE DOLLARS,

on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before *the 3d day of April next*, to the undersigned, at the office of the "Hanover Savings Institution."

The Stockholders, residing in Petersburg and vicinity, are authorized to pay their subscriptions to WILLIAM GARDNER, merchant, in Petersburg; those in Littlestown and vicinity, to HENRY SHRIVER, merchant, in Littlestown; and those in Gettysburg and vicinity, to JOHN B. M'CLELLAN, at the Bank of Gettysburg.

Certificates of Stock, signed by the President and Treasurer, will be left with the above named persons, who will deliver them to the Stockholders

It is the intention of the Board to require monthly payments of Five Dollars on each share of stock, until all is paid.

By order of the Board,
JACOB FORNEY, *Pres't pro tem.*
M. E. TRONE, *Treasurer*
March 10 td

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silks, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods,
No. 45, South Second street, Philadelphia,

HAVE received by late arrivals a large and handsome assortment of

Spring Millinery Goods,

selected by one of the firm in France They have now in store
Glace Silks, for casing Bonnets,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons all widths,
A large assortment of Artificial Flowers,
White and Colored Crapes, Crape Lisse,
French Chip Hats,
Fancy Nets and Laces,
Fancy Lisse Trimmings, Caps,
Quillings, Casing Wire, Crowns,
Covered Whalebones, &c., with all other articles appertaining to the Millinery Trade
March 17. 1m

BOOKSELLERS,
Country Merchants and Teachers.

WE respectfully request the attention of all dealers in SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS or BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY PAPER and WINDOW SHADES, to our superior facilities for supplying at unusually low rates, for cash or approved credit, every article pertaining to our business.

A long and active experience warrants us in saying that we can offer inducements to purchasers, *equalled by few—excelled by none.*

We earnestly ask an examination of our mode of conducting business, believing if an experiment is made, it will be found for the interest of those desiring goods in our line to continue operating with us

Our stock is at all seasons large, and selected with particular reference to the wants of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the near trade generally.

Orders by mail or otherwise despatched promptly and at the lowest rates known in any market

☞ The highest price given for RAGS in cash
PECK & BLISS,
North east Corner of Third and Arch sts, Philadelphia.
March 3. 1m

LOCUST GROVE STEAM MILL,

Two Miles Southwest of Littlestown, in Germany Township, Adams County.

THIS establishment is now in full operation and calculated to do all kinds of Grinding upon the shortest notice and in the very best manner. Farmers and others wanting grinding done, especially in time of low water, will please call at this Establishment, where they can be accommodated at all times. The

STEAM MILL

is close by and in connection with the large

FLOURING MILL,

and together are calculated to do a large amount of work. A PLASTER MILL and CLOVER MILL are in connection with this establishment, and *Sawing* can now be done at all times. Constantly on hand and for sale,

AT THE MILLS,

wholesale and retail, Family and Superfine Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn and Buckwheat Flour warranted superior. A large lot of chopped Rye, Corn, Oats, Mixtures, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuff, &c., to be had at all times at fair prices.

GROUND PLASTER

on hand at all times, for sale or exchange for ground. Those persons engaged in the Flour and Feed business can be accommodated at all times on the shortest notice, either with the Flour and Feed manufactured, or by having their own grain ground

This establishment has been erected at heavy expense for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood, and will be carried on by first-rate

EXPERIENCED MILLERS.

The undersigned therefore respectfully solicits the patronage of the surrounding country. Farmers may rest assured of having their grinding and all other work done at either of the Mills, in the very best manner, and at all times upon short notice. Persons going to the establishment from a distance can at all times, and particularly in a dry season, when the streams are low and water scarce, by waiting a short time take their grain home with them manufactured as they may wish. Those that bring plaster in the stone can at all times receive and take with them ground plaster in exchange.

GEO ARNOLD.
Locust Grove, Sept 9. tf

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves to be indebted to me over one year, are hereby requested to pay immediately, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All who owe me wooden or other ware, will please take notice that I will no longer wait, unless delivered in one year from the date of the contract. If the above is not complied with the Cash will be required

T. WARLEN
Gettysburg, Dec 16 tf

GUM SHOES.

A large lot fine sale Gum Shoes just arrived ☞ Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner

White Pine River Boards.

ON hand, and for sale for Cash only. Also a few Tons **Plaster.**
Feb 24 GEORGE ARNOLD

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO and KID SHOES, GAITERS &c. Misses do., also, Gentlemen's coarse and Fine Boots, Congress Gaiters, Pumps, &c. at
KURTZ's CHEAP CORNER
April 1.

Ground Plaster,

ON hand and for sale at *Lower Grove Steam Mill*, in Germany township
March 10 tf

PORTFOLIOS—A fresh supply—for sale by
June 17. KELLER KURTZ

GOTHIC CLOCKS, VISITOS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale
SAMSON'S

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A

SECOND-HAND [illegible]
☞ Enquire at this Office Nov 18

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention,) and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.
JOHN SCOTT.
Gettysburg, Jan 20. tf

SHERIFFALTY.

I offer myself to the Citizens of Adams county, as an Independent Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, and respectfully solicit their support Should they confer the office upon me, I shall be thankful, and endeavor to do its duties with faithfulness and impartiality.
ISAAC NEELY.
Freddom township, Jan 27 tc

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Thankful for the support extended to me in the last canvass for the Sheriffalty, and encouraged by the representation of friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention) and respectfully solicit your support Should I be fortunate enough to be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity
DANIEL MINNIGH
Latimore township, Jan. 13. tc

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned gratefully acknowledges the liberal support extended to him in the last canvass for COUNTY TREASURER and respectfully announces to his friends and fellow citizens of the County, that he will be a candidate for that office at the next election—subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention If nominated and elected, his best efforts will be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post
THOMAS WARREN
Gettysburg, Dec. 30. tf

COUNTY TREASURER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention) Should I be so favored as to obtain the nomination and be elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.
GEO ARNOLD
Gettysburg, Dec 30. tf

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County —

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS—Thankful for the support extended to me on the last occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention) Should I be successful I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness
W. W. PAXTON
Gettysburg, Dec 30 tf

Register and Recorder.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER and RECORDER subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.
JAMES MILHENNY
Mountjoy township, Jan 27. tc

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention) If nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support
DANIEL PLANK
Menallen township, Jan 27. tc

Register and Recorder.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Thankful for the very liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an Independent candidate for the Office of *Register and Recorder*. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful for your kindness
WM. F. WALTER
Butler township Jan 27 tc

Register and Recorder.

To my Fellow Voters of Adams County.

I respectfully present myself to your consideration, and that of the Whig County Convention for nomination as a candidate for the Office of *Register and Recorder* of Adams County, and with due deference solicit your interest and votes.
JOHN L. GUBERNATOR
Conewago township, Jan 27. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me at the last canvass for County Officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the Office of *Clerk of the Courts*, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, to the best of my ability, and shall feel grateful to you for your support.
EDEN NORRIS.
Straban township Jan. 27 tc

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County.

At the solicitation of a number of citizens I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention—should I be successful I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be thankful for your support
J. J. BALDWIN.
Gettysburg, Feb. 17 tc

GETTYSBURG

WATER SEMINARY.

THIS Institution will be under the direction of M. L. G. WILLIG and will be reopened on *Monday the 20th of September*, and continue in session twenty weeks each, until the last of June—having Days and August for vacations of May and October.

TERMS—Ten Dollars per session of five months with extra charges for the Languages, Drawing and Fancy work. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, to the end of the session. No deduction from the price will be made, except a long loss by the Teacher, or protracted illness of the pupil.

REFERENCES TO
Rev. Dr. Kunze, John G. M'Pherson
Rev. Dr. Schmucker, Robert G. Harper
Rev. Dr. Baugher, H. D. L. Steer,
Rev. R. Johnston, John M. M'Clean,
Professor Jacobs, J. A. Thompson,
Professor Stoever, J. B. Danner,
Dr. D. Gilbert, D. M'Sherry
Sept. 9 tf

KELLER KURTZ has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Brother's Nonpareil Honey Dew Cavendish TOBACCO to which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store a large variety of superior SEGARS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Hamersly's Variety Store.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public to the large assortment of Goods just received at his Variety Store, on the North West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., which he will be pleased to show to all who may favor him with a call The stock consists, in part, of

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUP, HONEY, TEAS,

Spices of all kinds, Salt, Fish, Oil, &c: also the largest and best stock of

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

ever offered in the place, also, HARDWARE and TABLE CUTLERY, Coffee Mills, a large assortment of Cedar Ware such as Tubs Buckets Churns, &c., Willow Baskets, of all sizes Ladies Travelling Baskets, Brushes, Brooms, Whisps &c., Crackers (a superior article,) Cheese Pickles, Confections and Fruits of all kinds Also, constantly on hand a full supply of the best

FAMILY FLOUR,

and different kinds of Feed, HAM and BACON, Hominy and Beans, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, with a large variety of Fancy Articles—all of which will be sold at remarkably low prices for cash or country produce

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and invites purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere
W W HAMERSLY
Oct 7

IMPORTANT!

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

THE time is again approaching when the winds of the North, and the pitiless storms of Winter will sweep in all their fury over the land—when the human body will require protection from the chilling atmosphere and the angry elements of 'Old Boreas' You will therefore please bear in mind that it will be greatly to your advantage to call at SAMSON'S Cash, One-price

Clothing & Variety Store,

(immediately opposite the Bank) where you will find one of the largest, cheapest, and most fashionably selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING ever offered in the Buckwheat County and at such prices as cannot fail to please,—the subscriber believing in the old motto, that a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling

The one-price system will be strictly adhered to My goods are marked at the lowest living profits and the asking price is the price at which goods will be sold, and from which no abatement will in any instance be made, which is the only guarantee that can be given to protect the public from imposition—believing it to be a much better system than that of the *grab game*, of asking enormous high prices and selling for just what you can get My stock of clothing consists of Cloaks, Overcoats Frock coats, Dress coats, Sackcoats, of every description, Pantaloons, of Cloth Cassimere, Cassinet, Velvet, Cord, and Doeskin; Vests, of Satin Cloth Cassinet, Woollen shirts and Drawers Canton Flannel do Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders—in short every article that belongs to the Gentlemans Furnishing Room

My friends and the public generally are most respectfully invited to call and examine my assortment of clothing before making their purchases, and they will be convinced that it is the interest of every man who studies economy, to purchase his clothing at Samsons. Thankful for past favors, the subscriber would return his most profound thanks to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of public favor
MARCUS SAMSON.
Gettysburg, Oct. 28. tf

TAVERN LICENSE.

In the matter of the intended application of GEORGE W. M'CLELLAN, *for License to keep a Public House in the Borough of Gettysburg—it being an old stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of Gettysburg, Adams county, being well acquainted with GEORGE W. M'CLELLAN, the above petitioner and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers
G. Swope, Samuel Miller, A. P. Kurtz George Little Adam Dersom, Ephraim Martin, William Fickes, James A. Thompson John Garvin, Henry Rupp, I. B. Danner, Keller Kurtz
March 17 3t

EAGLE HOTEL.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and commodious Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa. for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq. and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg Chambersburg Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns—The house has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished throughout and will be left out for no effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured and every requisite convenience will be guaranteed to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.
JOHN L. TATE.
Dec 15 tf

CITY HOTEL,
No. 11 and 13 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment, in a manner not surpassed by any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the City Hotel is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public Institutions

He begs to intimate to parties in need the approbation of his guests and hopes that he may receive a share of the public patronage
A. H. HICKS.
Philadelphia Dec 9 tf

WESTERN HOTEL,
Corner of Howard and Saratoga streets,
BALTIMORE.
JAS. P. BAYLISS, PROPRIETOR

Transient Travellers per day $ [illegible]
Boarders of Leisure, per day [illegible]
March [illegible]

Table Covers.

WOOL & Cotton TABLE COVERS cheap just received and for sale at
May 29. KURTZ's Cheap Corner

GROCERIES.

JUST arrived, a lot of Groceries first quality ☞ Call and get them at KURTZ's Cheap Corner. April 1.

TAVERN LICENSES.

In the matter of the intended application of REUBEN STEM, *for License to keep a Public House in Hamiltonban township, Adams county—being an old stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Hamiltonban, in said county of Adams being well acquainted with REUBEN STEM, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers
Robert Wilson, Christian Musser, Isaac Warren Alexander Benchoof, John Minnihan Samuel Martin George Dentler Jacob Ditch Wm A Coll Philip Coll John Cochran, sen, Joshua Shelly
March 24 3t

In the matter of the intended application of DAVID GOODYEAR, *for License to keep a Public House in Franklin township, Adams county—being an old stand.*

THE undersigned citizens of Franklin township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with DAVID GOODYEAR, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers
J. B. Wrightson, David Newman Geo Smith, Moses Smith Daniel Kuhn Solomon Hartman John Bucher John Bonsel Peter Mickly, jr, Jacob Marks, Mathew Timmins E. D. Newman
March 24 3t

In the matter of the intended application of PETER SHIVELY, *for License to keep a Public House in Fairfield, Adams county—being an old stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of Hamiltonban township Adams county being well acquainted with PETER SHIVELY the above petitioner and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers
I. Robinson, Jno Waugh, John B Paxton Wm Johnston, D. D. Mahon, D. B. Blythe, Wm R Stady, E. L. Stady, John Hoke, Z. Herbert Carlley, Robert Slemmons, David Musselman
March 17 3t

In the matter of the intended application of GEORGE B. STOVER, *for License to keep a Public House in Franklin township, Adams county—it being an old stand*

THE undersigned citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams being well acquainted with GEORGE B STOVER the above petitioner and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for do certify that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers
John Carpenter Philip Hann, John B Mangan, A Hamiltonban John Walter, Israel Little, Wm S Hamilton I K Wilson Daniel Newman, Jas Ewing, Wm Settle, Victor M Hibeny, Wm Paxton
March 17 3t

In the matter of the intended application of CHARLES MYERS, *for License to keep a Public House in Bendersville, Adams county—it being an old stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Menallen township, Adams county, being well acquainted with CHARLES MYERS, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers
Jesse M Hutton, James B. Jamison Samuel Johnson Peter Shelbinger Wm Harper, Geo W Garretson John W. Coon, Samuel Harlan George Minich David E. Cook, Christopher Rice, Henry Appenzel
March 17. 3t

In the matter of the intended application of JACOB B. TROSTLE, *for License to keep a Public House in Butler township, Adams county—being an old stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Butler township, Adams county, being well acquainted with JACOB B. TROSTLE, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.
L. P. Durgee, Jno Cook, Wm G. Gochenour, Wm F. Walter Martin Lawrence Gabriel Sivers, William Brown Lot Coover, Jacob Spangler, Joseph Dull, Jacob Rosenberry Daniel Maxsley, Henry Yeagy, Abraham Horst
March 17. 3t

In the matter of the intended application of MARY M. BROWN, *for License to keep a Public House in Franklin township, Adams county—being an old stand.*

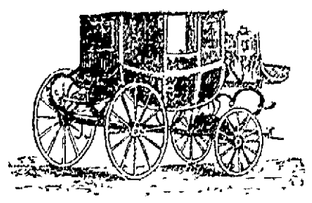
THE undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with MARY M BROWN, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for do certify that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that she is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers
Jacob Rosenberry, Wm M Scott jr, John Bucher, Christian Fuster, Jacob Mates, Moses Smith, George Smith, Solomon Hartman John Baringer, Abraham Scott, Isaac Rice, Samuel Bream
March 17. 3t

In the matter of the intended application of SAMUEL SAMUEL, *for License to keep a Public House in Tyrone township, Adams county—being an old stand*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Tyrone township, in said County of Adams being well acquainted with SAMUEL SAMUEL the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the House for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers
Jacob Brenser, Jacob Fleagle, Jacob Hoke, Henry Fleagle, Peter Myers, H. L. Myers, Samuel Snyder, Jacob Bream, Henry Hess, Spangler, John Fleagle, George Fleagle
March 17. 3t

OAT and salt for sale cheap, a FLAX STOVES, and a stove which is a Highway Cool Stove
Oct 7. GEORGE ARNOLD

JUST received a few more of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at
March 18 SAMSON'S.



COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH MAKING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials and by the best of workmen ☞ Call and judge for yourselves
LEONARD STOUGH
Gettysburg April 20 tf

HATS AND CAPS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a new and full supply of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

of all kinds prices and style which will be sold cheap ☞ Remember his store for plaid ding for the two Centres'—the head and the feet—no choice below the Post Office My stock is the largest and most selected ever opened in this market Call and see.
W. W. PAXTON
Oct 7 tc

TAILORING.

THE undersigned acknowledges his indebtedness to his numerous friends for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received the

FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS

and will be prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with promptness and at reasonable prices ☞ All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit
J. H. SKILLY.

☞ An Apprentice to the Tailoring business will be taken by the subscriber if immediate application be made The applicant must be of good character and correct habits One from the country would be preferred J. H. S.
Gettysburg, Sept 9 tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

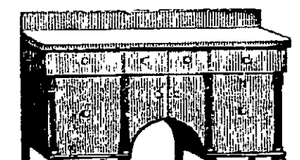
THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS
OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,
JEWELRY,
such as Rings Breast pins Ear Rings Watch Chains Watch Keys, Guards &c. &c. &c.

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street next door to Scott Buehler's Book and Drug store.
ALEXANDER FRAZER
July 31 tf



CABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has been located for a number of years and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has an Shop at present in Chambersburg street—near the Lutheran church—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH PRODUCE and LUMBER, for which the highest market prices will be paid

☞ All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials, and by experienced workmen.

COFFINS.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.
DAVID HEAGY

☞ An APPRENTICE to the Cabinet making business will be taken if applicants be made soon. One from the country would be preferred
D. H.
Gettysburg, Dec 2. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP

THIS establishment will now be conducted by T. WALKER & SON, who take pleasure in being able to announce to their friends and the public generally that they have constantly on hand a very great variety of

HOLLOWARE & STOVES,

including Kettles, Ladles, Skimmers, Spoons, Griddles, &c., Common Parlor Air tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the celebrated Hartman

To Farmers they would say, they have on hand an excellent assortment of

Farming Implements,

consisting of the Ten and Twelve Plates, Wm Cooke & Witherow's, D. Watson's Patent Wind mill, Straw cutters, &c

BLACKSMITHING

is carried on by the best workmen They will still carry on the

BOOT & SHOE

Shop in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square where good workmanship and good work can always be expected at the lowest cash prices. Repairing done at short notice.

☞ All persons indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts, as they must be settled.

Gettysburg April [illegible] tf

GENTLEMEN who may come to Town on SUNDAY, or even a WEEKDAY SHAVE can be accommodated to their advantage by calling at SAMSON'S

KEYSTONE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Harrisburg, Pa.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Guarantee Capital, $75,000.
Rates as low as any other good Company in the United States.

THIS Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desirous of insuring their lives

All the profits of the Company are divided annually among the life members in scrip dividends, bearing interest, payable in cash at the end of each year.

Premiums on life policies may be paid annually, semi annually or quarterly, or when they amount to $50 and upwards, they may be paid one-half in cash and the balance by note at 12 months

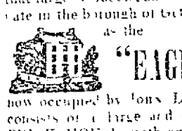
Wives may insure the lives of their husbands, or husbands may insure their own lives in favor of their wives and children, thus securing to their families a sum which creditors cannot reach in the event of the death and insolvency of the husband
L. REILY, *Pres't.*
J. W. WILLSON, *Sec'y*

☞ Pamphlets and information *furnished by the* undersigned, who is the regular agent at Gettysburg
KELLER KURTZ

☞ Dr. CHARLES HORNER, is the Company's regularly authorized Medical Examiner.
June 24 1y

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned Executrix and sole devisee of Dr. THOMAS L. GRISWOLD deceased will sell at private sale on accommodating terms that large valuable, and well known property, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Pa and known as the



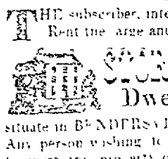
"EAGLE HOTEL,"

now occupied by John L. Tate. The property consists of a large and commodious two story BRICK HOUSE with extensive Stables, and all other necessary Outbuildings together with a Lot of Ground and part of another

☞ Application may be made to Thomas G. Connor Esq No 23, Pine street Philadelphia or to Daniel M. Smyser, or Robert Smith, Esqrs in Gettysburg
MARY ANN GRISWOLD
Nov 1 tf

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber, intending to leave offers for Rent the large and commodious



STORE-ROOM, & Dwelling attached.

situate in BENDERSVILLE Adams county, Pa Any person wishing to enter into the Mercantile business this property offers rare inducements as the town of Bendersville is not surpassed in equalled by any village in Pennsylvania, for business health, society, &c

☞ Any one of the profession who is now occupying it. Possession will be given on the 1st of April
OLIVER P. HOUSE
Jan 6 tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square one door west of George Arnold's Store formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M Congahy, Esq deceased

☞ D. M. CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Pensions and Pensioners.
He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants and entirely free from the necessity of a journey to Washington

☞ D. M. C. is prepared to attend to the procuring of Land Warrants for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of home lands and locating their Warrants—procuring Patents and selling *Soldiers land* to the best advantage.

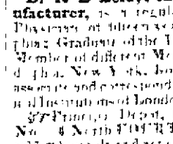
☞ Call at his office or by letter
Gettysburg Nov 1 tf

JAMES G. BLAINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the north side of the Public Square adjoining the Sentinel Office
April 29 tf

HAR. B. M'CLEARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE south east Corner of the Franklin House formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clean, Esq.
Dec 23 tf



DR. LEEDY'S
SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.
AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!
The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years and YOUNG AND OLD MALE AND FEMALE, can testify to their wonderful efficacy, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

or purging and cleansing the stomach and bowels, and purifying the Blood and finds of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those commended effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual.

and pursue your usual occupation while taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that more genuine certificates from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens can be produced of the efficacy of our pills, and TEN DOLLARS will be paid to any institution where One Box will not demonstrate Leedy's Pills to be Two Pills of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at Twenty Five Cents a box, with directions and much whole-some advice accompanying each Box.

They have no taste or smell to offend.
Free from dust or powder of any kind.
Will not affect the stomach or bowels.
Produce no sickness nor nauseating of bad feelings.
Are safe at all times.
And adapted to almost disease common to mankind

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others. Ladies they always do good, and they do not then no others will

Dr N B Leedy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician of thirteen years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and possesses and correspondingly number of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris

☞ Principal Depot, Dr. LEEDY'S DISPENSARY, No. 4 North FOURTH ST. Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by N. H. Decker Germantown; Martin & Coyle, Lancaster; Schaffer & Co., Hanover; J. & G. Marks and Dr. Hayes, Gettysburg; Dr. J. A. Mott Chambersburg; H. A. Simpson & Dr. Rankin Carlisle; W. W. Keeler Mercersburg; Dr. Chalfant York Springs; W. B. Stewart, Petersburg, Falk & Rover New Oxford; A. W. Loy Fairfield; J. Brinkerhoff, Millerstown; J. Burkholder, Lewisberry; J. Amelsbach, Hampton; J. S. Hoke, Harrisburg; H. Stewart Lewisburg; Jos. B. Hertz, Wholesale and most Store keepers and Druggists in the U. States.

Nov 25

WOLK GOATS for the Ladies, for sale by
June 17 KELLER KURTZ

ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID for sale at
June 17 KELLER KURTZ.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all
NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired nervous or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable discovery of the age*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DRYNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, DEFECTIVE CIRCULATION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, SPINAL COMPLAINT and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEPRESSION OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrate system, while under the strengthening, invigorating influence of Galvanism as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists in the fact that they cannot cure disease by *outward application* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction

They strengthen the whole system equal to the circulation of the blood and promote the secretions without the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages classes and conditions among which were a large number of ladies who were peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up and everything else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization DYSPEPSIA or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder In ordinary cases stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach afford temporary relief but which leave the patient in a lower state than with injured faculties after the action thus excited has ceased Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT Take a Dyspeptic sufferer even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed in a short period the insensible perspiration will set on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the gastric, and thence back again to the positive thus keeping up continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system This the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS!

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS
Of the most Undoubted Character.

From all parts of the Country could be given sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

CURE OF
Rheumatism, Bronchitis and Dyspepsia.

REV. DR. LANDIS, A CLERGYMAN

of New Jersey of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation —

SIDNEY New Jersey July 12 1848

DR

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 7th, 1851.

An Apprentice to learn the Printing business, will be taken at this Office. None need apply but such as are active, and of steady habits. An early application is desired.

Forensic Exercises.

We are requested to mention that there will be FORENSIC EXERCISES, by the Junior Class of Pennsylvania College, on *Tuesday Evening the 15th of April*, in Christ's Church, Gettysburg. The public generally are invited to attend.

Painful Event.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. HUGH BLACK, a very respectable citizen of Cumberland township, north of Gettysburg, put an end to his existence by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. He had been ploughing in one of his fields, but after ploughing a round or two, he went into a fence corner near and committed the melancholy act.—His mind had been somewhat disordered for some time, which no doubt led to this unfortunate event.

Lectures on Astronomy.

Dr. MORRON has been lecturing, during the past week, in this place, upon Astronomy. His lectures have been very respectably attended; and all who have heard him express much gratification. The two last lectures are on to-night and to-morrow night. Admission to each Lecture 12½ cents.

Mr. Webster.

This distinguished citizen left Washington on Monday afternoon last, on his way to Marshfield, his seat in Massachusetts, where he will remain a few weeks, says the National Intelligencer, to give attention to his home affairs, and to recruit his health, which has very perceptibly suffered from a long season of incessant official occupation.

Mr. Webster took Harrisburg on his route, and reached there on Tuesday afternoon, where he was received by the Legislature as the guest of the State. An account of his reception and speech will be found in the preceding columns.

On Wednesday morning, in company with Gov. Johnston, Senator Cooper, Gen. Cameron, and a number of distinguished citizens, he proceeded upon the Pennsylvania Railroad as far as the new bridge over the Susquehanna, and after inspecting that magnificent specimen of architecture, returned, and the whole party visited the Senate chamber and the House of Representatives, where every attention was paid to the distinguished guest. He dined with Gen. Cameron at Middletown, and proceeded to Philadelphia in the afternoon, on his way north.

When Mr. WEBSTER passed through York on Tuesday last, on his way to Harrisburg, he was welcomed by the citizens, without distinction of party, and a very appropriate address delivered to him by Thomas C. Hambly, Esq., to which Mr. Webster replied in brief, but forcible and eloquent terms.

Johnston and Bigler.

Wm. F. Johnston, our present worthy Governor, and Col. William Bigler, of Clearfield county, will, says the last Lancaster Examiner, undoubtedly be the Whig and Loco nominees for Governor next summer. The Locos, with their usual swaggering and boasting, are exulting over the prospect that their man will be more than a match for ours in the Gubernatorial race—but that remains to be decided. It is not the first time these two gentlemen were pitted against each other. In 1847 Bigler represented Clearfield, Armstrong, &c. in the State Senate, but the very next year Johnston was returned for the same district. As Gov. Johston proved himself an overmatch for the Colonel in their own district, it is equally probable that he will come off victorious in the State canvass.

Counterfeit $10 notes on the York Bank are in circulation. They are of the last plate, dated Feb. 1, 1847, Letter A., No. 1426, payable to J. Hahn. The medallion heads on the ends are coarsely done; the whole appearance of the note is bad—blurred and black; the paper is darker than that of the genuine bills; and the signatures are poor imitations.

A prospectus is issued for a monthly Agricultural paper, to be called the "Pennsylvania Farm Journal," Professor Haldeman to be editor, and A. M. Spangler publisher, at Lancaster, for $1 per year, in advance to single subscribers, with abatement to clubs. It will abound with Illustrations of Fruits, Agricultural Implements, Designs for Farm Buildings, Portraits of Domestic Animals, &c., and is intended to be a Record of the Agriculture of the State. It will, no doubt, be a useful paper.

Graham's Magazine, for May, is already on our table. Its embellishments are splendid, and indeed have been rarely excelled in any periodical. The contents are all original.

The Harrisburg Telegraph announces the death of Judge Wm. CLARK, of Dauphin county. Judge Clark was a man of well known energy and integrity, and for many years held distinguished positions in the State and Union, all of which he filled with honor and ability.

We have been requested to give place, in the "Sentinel," to the following communication addressed to the Directors of the Poor. It is signed by thirty citizens.—Their names are left with us for the examination of any concerned in the matter—of which we know nothing personally.

For the Adams Sentinel.

To the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment.

We, the undersigned citizens of Adams county, respectfully ask an explanation how it comes that the Accounts are higher under the present administration than they were under the administration of Mr. John Houck. Much is said of Reformation, Views of Directors, Flour, Extra Fees, &c. &c.

[*Signed by* 30 *Tax Payers.*]

Another attempt was made by the Legislature of Massachusetts on Wednesday last, to elect a U. S. Senator; but, like the previous ones, it failed—Mr. Sumner, the candidate of the coalition of democrats and free soilers, lacking 12 votes of an election. After a protracted discussion, the election was laid over for three weeks. Mr. Stone (dem.) declared during the debate, that the coalition had now terminated.

A fire broke out at Erie, Pa. on Friday morning last, which destroyed ten stores and the Eagle Tavern. The amount of loss is not yet ascertained.

The Presbyterian Congregation of Chambersburg has tendered an unanimous call to the Rev. DAVID X. JUNKIN, D. D. of New Jersey, to be their pastor. It is understood the call will be accepted.

The deposites of gold at the mint in Philadelphia, for March, amount to $3,000,000, making $11,000,000 since the 1st of January. The total average for March amounts to $6,250,000, and since the 1st of January, to $14,000,000.

The death warrant for the execution of George Pharaoh, convicted in Chester county, for the murder of Rachel Sharpless, has been issued by Gov. Johnston. It fixes Friday the 29th of August as the day for his execution. The Village Record says that the mind of the unfortunate wretch appears to be undisturbed by the horrible crime of which he has been convicted, or by the awful doom which awaits him.

Effect of Abolishing Capital Punishment.—The Secretary of State in Michigan being asked by a Canadian gentleman how many convictions for murder have taken place since hanging was abolished, replies:

In 1847, for manslaughter, 1; in 1848, murder in first degree, 4; do. murder in second degree, 1; in 1849, murder in first degree, 1; do. murder in second degree, 8. In 1850, no convictions for murder or manslaughter. To the question whether murder has been more frequent since the law was changed, he replies at length in the negative.

The Reform State Convention of Maryland has put its veto upon Lotteries in that State, by adopting, by a decided vote, the following as Section 38 of the new Constitution:

"No lottery grant shall ever hereafter be authorized by the Legislature of this State."

Good!

Wm. Duffy, an old man 70 years of age, whilst engaged in cleaning dirt from a switch of the railroad track in West Philadelphia on Tuesday, was crushed to death by a train backing on him.

Mr. Peter Byers, near Frizzleburg, Carroll county, Md., put an end to his life on Thursday week, by hanging, in a fit of derangement. He was about 50 years of age, leaves a large family, and numerous friends to mourn his death!

There has been a Convention of Negroes sitting in the City of New York. On Tuesday evening they passed strong resolutions against the Fugitive Slave Law, expressing a purpose to resist its execution as far as possible; and also a resolution for the appointment of a committee to complete such an organization of the 1800 colored voters in the city as shall be felt at the next and all future elections.

John Porter, Esq., late of the borough of Northumberland, who recently died at St. Johns, W. I., whither he had gone to recruit his health, made the following charitable bequests: To the First Presbyterian church of Northumberland, for the support of its pastor, $10,000; Sunday School attached to said church, $1,000; American Board of Foreign Missions, $3,000; Philadelphia Home Mission, $3,000; Educational board of Philadelphia, $3,000; Total, $20,000.

Mr. Porter built that beautiful church in Northumberland, known as the First Presbyterian, and during his life contributed $600 annually towards the support of its pastor. He also built a neat church some three miles above Northumberland on the North Branch.

Some of the Landlords in Chester county, talk of having a meeting for the purpose of agreeing to measure all the liquor sold at their Bars. We are told that when the bottle is set out, from accident or otherwise, it sometimes happens that the customer pours out an over dose. When this is the case the most curious effects are observed—a dizziness of the head is felt, and the person experiences a difficulty in locomotion!

Death from Tight Lacing.—A young lady died at Bristol, England, lately, from the compression of the stomach and viscera by tight lacing. She was perfectly free from disease, and there was no other visible cause of death.

Latest from Europe.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Thursday, from Liverpool.

There is no news of interest.

There had been a slight advance in Breadstuffs, Cotton, and Provisions.

The election in Rhode Island took place on Wednesday. The Democrats have elected their Governor by about 600, and other State officers by 250 majority. The Senate stands 14 democrats, 13 whigs—4 no choice. The House 31 democrats, 25 whigs—6 no choice.

Capt. Enos Small, of York, a few days ago, was seized with *mania a potu*, from excessive drink, and was taken to the Hospital, where he was placed on the third story. On the same night he either fell or threw himself out of the window, and was so much injured that he died in a few hours.

H. Jones Brooke, Esq., of Delaware county, has declined the Consulship to Belfast, which was tendered him by President Fillmore.

On Saturday evening week, the wife of Mr. Taylor, of Syracuse, N. Y., attempted to fill a spirit-gas lamp while burning.—One of her children ran against her, which upset the lamp and ignited the spirit. In attempting to extinguish the flame, her clothes took fire, and she was dreadfully burned over the whole body. She lingered in intense pain until Sunday at 1 o'clock, when death ended her sufferings.

The Legislature of Virginia has adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, a series of Resolutions expressing the determination of that State to abide by the "Compromise" measures of the last Congress;—giving expression of sympathy with South Carolina in her pro-slavery views, but counselling against all projects for a dissolution of the Union, and declaring that Virginia will take no part in the proposed Southern Congress.

The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal utterly denies the story which has been pretty extensively circulated, that Ohio has passed a law nullifying the fugitive slave bill in that State. The Journal says that no such law has passed the Legislature, or either branch of it.

The intelligence from the frontier of Texas and from New Mexico of the renewal of Indian barbarities upon the unprotected inhabitants, calls for the attention of the government. What can be done in the emergency is a question, for the government is left by Congress without means to afford the necessary protection to the inhabitants. The additional mounted regiments called for were not granted, and the Quartermaster's department were cut down by an ill-timed and penny-saving policy, which will, in the end, be very costly.

The government has not the means even to employ the regular army in the service, for there is no adequate appropriation for the transportation and subsistence of troops in that wilderness. The solemn treaty engagements of the United States with Mexico, and the obligations of the government to protect our fellow citizens of New Mexico and of Texas are alike disregarded. An army of twenty thousand men for a few years to come will be necessary.—*Sun.*

Three Cent Coin.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers that preparations are making for a large issue of three cent pieces from the U. States Mint at an early day. By authority from the Treasury Department, a great part of the Silver Bullion Fund will be converted into these pieces; and after receiving a sufficient supply for the various Government offices, the balance will be exchanged for deposits of foreign silver coins or bullion, and also *for American gold or silver coins.* A fund is likewise provided for procuring future supplies of silver bullion for this coinage, so that all the public demands may be satisfied. To prevent undue accumulation of these coins in single hands, a discretion is allowed to decline selling more than $150 worth at a time to one applicant. The amount to be sold is $30. Authority is also given to deliver the coins in distant cities at the cost of the Mint for transportation, as is now the case in distributing the copper coinage. Notice will hereafter be given of the time at which applications for the new coin will be received.

The York Republican in noticing the newly elected U. S. Senators, facetiously remarks that although Pennsylvania has withdrawn her Locofoco *Sturgeon*, New York has sent a Whig *Fish* to supply his place. It is only fair that the tenant of the water should have a Senator, while the earth has its *Clay* and *Downs*—the trees their *Underwood*—the beasts their *Badger*—the storms their *Hale*—the sun its *Bright*-ness—the soldiers their *Shields*—the mechanics their *Cooper* and *Mason*—men their *Foote* and *Soule*—sportsmen their *Hunter* and *Chase*—churches their *Bell*—manufacturers their *Miller*—servants a *Butler*—flour a *Rusk*—monarch a *King*—tricksters their *Dodges*, and the man's wife who went to Cousin Sally Dilliard's party her *Wade*. The birds have no Senator, unless it be *Daw-son*; as for the progressive, they have a *Walker*.

For the World's Fair.—A hog of 1,400 lbs. weight, raised in New Jersey by Mr. Benson, was taken on board the Saranac, on Saturday, to be taken to the World's Fair for exhibition.

At the burning of the tavern of Mr. H. L. Truby, in Catfish, Clarion, Pa., on 23d March, James Corcoran was killed by falling from a porch while escaping, and Phil. Snow was so badly burned that he died.

Large Egg.

Mr. JOSEPH O. THOMPSON, of Germany township, presented us, a few days ago, with a Hen's Egg, which measured 7½ inches in circumference one way, and 6½ inches the other, and weighed 3 ounces.

Sartain's Magazine, for May, has been received. It is elegantly embellished. The committee on the Prize Essays are now engaged in reading the manuscripts, and will give their decision early in May.

The Conestoga Bridge, over the Conestoga, near Lancaster, was burnt down on Friday morning. It caught from the sparks of a locomotive.

Another fugitive slave was arrested in Boston on Friday. There was resistance made, and considerable excitement. The negro stabbed the officer in the groin. The latest dispatch is dated 8 o'clock on Friday night, when apprehensions were entertained of a serious riot. Large crowds of negroes were assembled to rescue the fugitive; but strong bodies of police guarded the avenues leading to the State House, and the authorities evince every determination to uphold the supremacy of the law.

An Old Stager.—Andrew Drew, of Durham, N. H., voted at the late election for the *seventy fifth* time. He is 96 years old, and has never missed a town meeting.

Army Asylum.—It is stated that the commissioners appointed to choose the site of the Army Asylum, have purchased Woodley, a beautiful country seat near Georgetown, occupied by Colonel Lorenzo Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General. The price paid was $20,000.

Germans at the West.—Of the three hundred thousand souls in Wisconsin, more than one hundred thousand are said to be Germans. This race of men are settling the country on the sources of the Mississippi very rapidly, and in that region, if in any part of the Union, the German character and customs seem likely to impress themselves on the population.

Horrible State of a British Ship.—The British ship Blanche, Captain Duckitt, arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ultimo, in the most filthy and disgusting condition.—She left Liverpool on the 22d January with 500 souls, in all. On the 21st February the ship fever made its appearance, and twenty-six deaths occurred. Subsequently, all the ship's crew was attacked. The captain is now down with fever, both mates confined to their berths, and about seventy or eighty cases of ship fever on board.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 25 to 4 31
Wheat,	98 to 1 00
Rye,	66 to 68
Corn,	58 to 59
Oats,	41 to 42
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 7 75

Married,

On the 28th ult., by Rev. Adam Height, Mr JOHN WANK, to Miss CAROLINE MEALS—both of Menallen township.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr Rosenmiller, Mr. WM. FIESER, to Miss NANCY STONESIFER—both of Littlestown.

On the 18th ult. by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. DANIEL SMITH to Miss MARGARET DELAY—all of this county.

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. PETER GROSS to Miss ELIZABETH FINK—both of this county.

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM COULSON to Miss ELIZABETH STONER, of East Berlin—both of this county.

Died,

On Monday last, Major ROBERT THOMPSON, of Cumberland township, in the 85th year of his age. The deceased was a much respected and esteemed citizen.

On Thursday last, Mr. DAVID DEARDORFF, of Franklin township, aged 72 years 7 months and 13 days.

On the 31st ult., Mrs. ELIZA RAFFENSBERGER, wife of Mr. Moses Raffensberger, of Franklin township, and daughter of Mr. Anthony Deardorff, aged 26 years 7 months and 1 day.

On the 23d ult., Mr MICHAEL DELLONE, of Franklin township aged 68 years and 2 months.

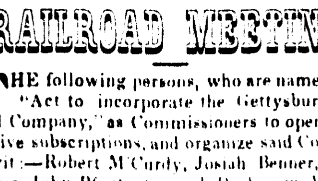
On the 27th of March, at her residence in Sinking Valley, Blair county, Pa., Mrs. JANE KYLE, formerly of Adams county, in the 90th year of her age.

On the 27th ult., SARAH ELLEN, youngest daughter of Jesse and Mary Ann Johns, of Petersburg, (Y. S.) aged 1 year and 5 days.

On the 25th ult., in McSherrystown SARAH ELLEN, daughter of Rufus and Elmira Krug, aged 1 year 6 months and 15 days.

The Pew-holders in the Presbyterian Church are requested to pay over their PEW RENTS for the past year, as speedily as possible, to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, that the Trustees may not fail in meeting their engagements. J. B. M'PHERSON, *Pres't.*

April 7.



RAILROAD MEETING.

THE following persons, who are named in the "Act to incorporate the Gettysburg Railroad Company," as Commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions, and organize said Company, to wit:—Robert M'Curdy, Josiah Benner, Henry Myers, John Pfoutz, Samuel Durboraw, William M'Sherry, George Basehoar, John Busby, Joseph Kepner, Jacob Diehl, Bernard Hildebrand, Charles Blish, William B. Wilson, John Mosselman, sen., Abraham Krise, John Mosselman, jr., William R. Sadler, George Deardorff, Jacob Y. Bushey, Joseph Hill, Jacob Feiser, Tempest Wilson, Samuel Fahnestock, George Shryock, David Horner, Andrew Heintzleman, Samuel Miller, Alexander R. Stevenson, David Gilbert, Moses M'Clean, Daniel M. Smyser, S. S. Schmucker, David M'Conaughy, William W. Hamersly, James D. Paxton, of the county of Adams, Abner H. Bender, Daniel Rattensberger, Daniel Kraber, of the county of York, George W. Hamersly, Ellis Lewis, of the county of Lancaster, John Thomason, of Philadelphia, and John M. Stevenson, jr., of Baltimore City, are requested to meet at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 19th of April, inst.*, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to prepare for organization—

And a GENERAL RAILROAD MEETING will be held on *the following Tuesday* (22d), at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the same place, to take steps to prosecute the work with vigor.

☞ Keep up the spirit that is abroad through the County—Let no man forget that he is interested in this project—and we CAN and WILL succeed.

By order of the Commissioners.

April 7. td

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAVING extended his business, is now opening as large a stock of

FRESH GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time in this place. The stock consists of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Cassinetts, Jeans, Drillings, Summer Cloths, and Plaids,

with many other articles for Gentlemen's wear—all very cheap. Call and examine. Also, a great variety of

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

Silks, plain, striped, and plaid Calicoes, Ginghams, M. De Laines, Berage, Berage de Laines, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Trimmings, with almost every article in the Dry Good line. A large stock of

CARPETING,

Domestics, Fresh Groceries,

QUEENSWARE, WOODEN-WARE, &c.,

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves. We pledge ourselves not to be undersold in any article by any establishment in the place. What we promise, we intend to do, and no mistake. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, April 7. tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

At Fahnestocks' Store.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have received the largest and best selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

ever before offered in the County, having just returned from the Cities, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Vestings, Satinetts, Calicoes, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Cambrics, Cord, Valencias. Also,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Berage, Berage de Laines, Mous. de Laines, Lawns, Poplins, Ginghams, &c., &c.,

also a splendid assortment of

DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, BONNETS,

Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Artificial Tabs, Palm and Leghorn Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Parasols & Umbrellas, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

CARPETS,

and a complete assortment of

Queensware, Groceries, &c.,

all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing, as we consider it no trouble to show goods.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

April 7. tf

THE PREJUDICES OVERCOME.

THERE is one thing certain, that the prejudices which had so long existed in the minds of many persons, against Ready-made Clothing, have been almost entirely overcome in this community by the positive proof furnished by MARCUS SAMSON to those who have been dealing with him, that Clothing can be procured at his establishment of the best qualities and at infinitely lower prices than can be had anywhere else. He has shown that he can sell his ready-made clothing for less than the natural cost of the material of which they are made. His mode of buying and laying in goods enables him to do what he says, and he defies all competition, no matter in what place, County or State. It is hardly necessary to say a word more. His friends and customers are convinced that they can save money by buying from him. He sells for cash, and has but one price. He never asks more than what he means to take. His object is not to make as much as he can out of a customer who may favor him with a call. His aim is always to make honest bargains by which he may procure permanent customers. It is a mistaken idea with some people, that when they can succeed in jewing a man down they save something. It is not so. A person who is in the habit of permitting himself to be jewed down, is always prepared for it by asking more than he wishes to take. The one-price system is the only proper and correct mode of dealing.—One gentleman will then get his clothing as cheap as the other. I invite the attention of my friends and the public generally to my stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just opened, and guarantee for them in advance that they will be pleased with both goods and prices. My stock consists of a general assortment of all descriptions, sizes, and qualities, together with an assortment of Jewelry, Pistols, Guitars, Violins, Accordons, a lot of Carpet Bags both for Ladies and gentlemen, a few Gothic eight-day and thirty hour Clocks, a few large Looking-Glasses, and a variety of other articles. I thank my friends and customers for their past patronage and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

☞ I have on hand a good second-hand *Piano*, and an excellent *Seraphina* adapted to sacred music and church use—both of which will be disposed of very low.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Gettysburg, April 7. tf

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company have declared a Dividend of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* on each share of the Capital Stock, to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 2d of April—at York, by PHILIP SMYSER, Treasurer—at Gettysburg, by

GEO. SWOPE, *Ass't Treasurer.*

April 7. 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of Hugh Black, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of HUGH BLACK, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Straban township, in said county, he hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to said estate to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WILLIAM BLACK, *Adm'r.*

April 7. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Conrad Sheely, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CONRAD SHEELY, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Tyrone township, in said county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN ECKENRODE, *Adm'r.*

April 7. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Catharine Miller, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CATHARINE MILLER, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, in said county, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. S. HAMILTON, *Adm'r.*

March 31. 6t

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Hanover Branch Rail-Road Company.

THE Stockholders of the "Hanover Branch Railroad Company," are hereby notified that they are required to pay

FIVE DOLLARS,

on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before *the 3d day of May next*, to the undersigned, at the office of the "Hanover Savings Institution."

The Stockholders, residing in Petersburg and vicinity, are authorized to pay their subscriptions to WILLIAM GARDNER, merchant, in Petersburg; those in Littlestown and vicinity, to HENRY SHRIVER, merchant, in Littlestown; and those in Gettysburg and vicinity, to JOHN H. M'CLELLAN, at the Bank of Gettysburg.

Certificates of Stock, signed by the President and Treasurer, will be left with the above named persons, who will deliver them to the Stockholders.

It is the intention of the Board to require monthly payments of Five Dollars on each share of stock, until all is paid.

By order of the Board,

JACOB FORNEY, *Pres't pro tem.*

M. E. TRONE, *Treasurer.*

April 7. td

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, April 1st, 1851.

A
Arndt John
Arndt David
B
Bomgardner Edward
Benner S. C.
Bluebaugh Lyname
Bricker Maria
Becker Mrs. Henrietta
Border Franklin
C
Collamer George
Culp John
Clapsaddle David
Campbell Lee
Comfort Peter
D
Derr John T.
Davis Charles W.
E
Essick Lodwig
Eakens Cliftons
Eicker John
F
Foster James 2
Firestone Peter
Fisher Abram
G
Glass Sarah A.
Gettier Jacob
H
Hickey Peter
Heriter Israel
Hall Edward J.
Hagerman Nathaniel
Harper Thomas
Hart Andrew
Hall William
Herreder Jacob
Hess Daniel 2
Houghtelin Cornelius
Hartman Jacob 2
Haner Jacob
Harner William
J
Jacobs Michael
K
Keckler Miss Susannah
King Hugh
L
Lahman Miss Mary 2
Latta Miss Eliza
Lister Cornelius
Little George O.
M
M'Millan David, sen.
Moritz Peter, John or Nicholas
Menges Miss Caroline
M'Ilheny Victor K.
N
Nothnagle Barbara
Nolen Thomas
Neely Miss Mary Jane
P
Plitt Miss Annie S.
Packer Anthony
Paxton Robert
Peters Miss Julian
R
Rhoads Jonas
Rolman John
Robinette Miss M. P. M.
Rex George Wm.
S
Snyder Mrs. Catharine
Smayer Jacob
Stoner Christopher
Smith Charles
Saum Miss Sarah
Smith H. W.
Shriver George
Sanders Frances
Sheets Henry
Sterner Mrs. Susannah
Snelly John C.
Sinders Co
T
Taggert Samuel
Thompson James 2
Trostle George jr.
Thompson William
W
Wilson William
Wolf Jacob, sen.
Wisler Miss Mary Ann
Weaver Miss Sarah
Wilson Miss Rebecca
Waggoner Daniel
Weikart George
Walter Mrs. Hannah E.
Wolf Frederick
Wilson Mrs. Mary H.
Y
Yeagy John
Yeats Miss Susan

A. D. BUEHLER, *P. M.*

☞ Persons calling for letters in the above List, will please say they are advertised.

April 7. 3t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

TO the delinquent Stockholders of the Waynesboro', Greencastle and Mercersburg Turnpike Road Company, notice is hereby given to those whose names are hereto attached, their heirs and representatives, that under the provision of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Shares of Stock standing on the books of the Company, in the name of each delinquent Stockholder, as designated below, if not paid up in full, to George H. Davidson, Treasurer, at Greencastle, *on or before the 20th day of October, A. D.* 1851, will then be forfeited to the Company.

	No. Shares.	Am't.	Am't p'd	Am unp.
William Huston,	5	$500,00	$407,50	$247,90
Jacob Gearhart,	5	500,00	25,25	1272,35
Jacob Angle,	5	500,00	476,67	62 52
Baltzer G. Goll,	3	300,00	15,15	763,39
George Hortman,	10	1000,00	181,50	2192.77
Hugh Garven,	2	200,00	20,20	481,86
James I. Huston,	4	400,00	226,41	465.21
John Beatty,	5	500,00	241,66	692,35
John Kohler,	4	400,00	40,40	963,72
David Angle,	3	300,00	15,15	763,39
Elizabeth Reed,	11	1100,00	827.96	729,06
David Hammond	2	200,00	75,75	360 99
David Holsinger,	2	200,00	30,30	454,79
John Scott,	10	1000,00	50,50	2544,66
Archibald Rankin,	5	500,00	343,74	418,77
John Olig,	5	500 00	348,85	405,08
Andrew Hartman,	2	200,00	25 25	368,33
En. Skinner's heirs,	6	600,00	440.55	427,32
Simon Fecker,	4	400,00	43,43	955,60
Wm M. Marshall,	3	300,00	31,82	247,47
John Shaffer,	10	1000,00	207.66	2421,03
Peter Hawbecker,	2	200,00	96 63½	40,33
Mathias Young,	5	500,00	184,95	54,75
Peter Elliott,	2	200,00	478,75	397,96
Frederick Goyer,	2	200,00	51,51	508,93
Sam'l F. Johnston,	2	200,00	10,10	268,02
Thomas Westby,	2	200,00	99,99	450.74
Ludwick Gernigan,	1	100,00	96,80	8,57
John Lambert,	3	300,00	241,51	156,75
George Barkdoll,	3	300,00	241,51	156,75
John Huber,	1	100,00	10,10	240,93
Adam Cook,	½	50,00	41,07	23,93
John Flanagan,	4	400,00	95,17	806,94
Christian Mack,	1	100,00	46,71	142,81
James Gettys,	2	200,00	131,30	184,11
D'd Stoner, of A'm.	2	200,00	155,08	120,38

THOMAS M'CAULEY, *Pres't.*

MANAGERS.

WILLIAM MEDCALF, JEREMIAH GORDON,
JOHN G. MAXWELL, JOHN RITCHEY,
SAMUEL BUHRMAN, JOHN RUTHRAUFF.

By order of the Board,

GEO. H. DAVIDSON, *Treas'r.*

March 31. 6m

A CARD.

THE Summer Session of the NEW-OXFORD COLLEGIATE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, for 1851, will open in its various branches, on *Monday the 14th of April next*, and continue till the 1st of October following.

Prices of tuition as heretofore, viz: $10 in the Collegiate, and $20 in the Medical Department; payment in advance (No extra charges.)

For Pupils from a distance the Principal will, if desired, procure board, washing and mending, in respectable houses, for $75 per annum, payment quarterly in advance.

Parents and Guardians, who wish their sons or wards to receive a thorough education, without endangering their physical or MORAL health, are invited to come and *examine the Institute personally*, since the evidence of our own senses is more to be relied upon, than on any other.

M. D. G. PFEIFFER, M. D. *Principal.*

New-Oxford Institute, March 24. td

TIN WARE! TIN WARE!

THE subscriber has on hand at his TIN WARE ESTABLISHMENT, in

Chambersburg street, opposite the Post Office,

A Large Assortment of TIN WARE,

which he will sell on moderate terms. ☞ *Call and see.* GEO. E. BUEHLER.

March 10. 3t

Printing of every description

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the

Largest, Cheapest & Best

selected STOCK OF GOODS, ever before offered in the County, such as

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS,

Satin and other Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, De Laines, Linen Lustres, Calicoes, Swiss & Mull Muslins, Domestics,

and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention. Also, a large and splendid assortmen of

Jewelry and Watches,

cheaper than ever. Also,

FAMILY GROCERIES, (very low.)

☞ Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell 30 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest.

AB'M ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, March 31. tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on SATURDAY the 19th day of APRIL next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of John Weigle, Thomas Sillix, Pine Grove lands, and others, containing 116 ACRES, more or less; about 50 acres cleared, of which there are about 6 acres in Meadow, and the residue in good Timber, on which is erected a

two-story Log House,

with Basement story of stone, Double Log Barn, Log Spring-house, with a good Spring attached, and other Out-buildings on the premises; there is also an Orchard of Fruit Trees on the premises, such as Apples, Peaches, Pears and Plums ——Seized and taken in execution as the property of *John Tauzer.*

WILLIAM FICKES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 31 1851. ts

☞ Ten per cent of the purchase money upon all Sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

LINDSEY STURGEON,

LATE of Oxford township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—a widow named Margaret, and issue, to wit: Henry Sturgeon, Lindsey Sturgeon, John Sturgeon, and Frederick Sturgeon, (the petitioner,) Margaret, intermarried with Joseph Stough, Sarah Ann Sturgeon, a minor, having for her guardian Jacob Martin, of said County, and Grandchildren, the issue of his deceased daughter Eliza, (who was intermarried with Moses Lockhart,) to wit: Andrew J. Lockhart, and Margaret Jane Lockhart, minors, and having for their guardian Jacob Martin, also Grandchildren the issue of his deceased son, William Sturgeon, to wit: Mary Ann, William S., Robert L. and Alexander Sturgeon, all minors, and having for their guardian Jacob Martin, of said County—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Monday the 14th day of April next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, upon the following Property, to wit:

No. 1. A certain Farm, or Tract of Land, situate in Oxford township, adjoining lands of Matthew Timmins, Francis Felix, Christian Lawrence, and others, containing Ninety-two Acres and One Hundred and Forty Perches. The improvements thereon are a two story Frame Dwelling-house, brick kitchen, bank barn, spring house, two springs near the house, and appurtenances.—About 14 Acres are woodland, and about 15 Acres are Meadow, and the remainder good arable land, in a good state of cultivation.

No. 2. A Tract of Woodland, situate on the Pigeon Hills, in Berwick township, adjoining lands of Joseph Shaffer, and others, known as Nos. 6 and 7, containing Nine Acres and One Hundred and Four Perches.

No. 3. A Tract of Woodland, situate on said Pigeon Hills, and township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Henry Lett, Lawrence Oyster, and known as No. 9, containing Five Acres and Seventy Perches.

No. 4. A Tract of Land, situate in the town of New Oxford, and County aforesaid, including four Lots, to wit: No. 173, 83, and two Lots on Pitt street, adjoining No. 173, lying in one body and improved as follows: a one and a half-story Log Dwelling-house, a log Stable, a well of water, and appurtenances.

No. 5. Two Lots of Ground, lying in one body, in said town of Oxford, known as Nos. 5 and 6.—The improvements thereon are a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, frame Stable, and well of water and appurtenances—

To make partition of said premises to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased, if the same will admit of partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to inquire how many of the said heirs it will conveniently accommodate, and part and divide the same to and amongst as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the same whole and undivided.

WILLIAM FICKES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 3, 1851. td

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 21st day of April next*, viz:

210. The first account of David Miller, Administrator of the estate of Mary Wolf, deceased.

211. The second and final account of Samuel Allwine, Administrator of the estate of Conrad Allwine, deceased.

212. The first and final account of Robert M'Curdy, Administrator of the estate of William M'Curdy, deceased.

213. The account of Norbert Geiger, Administrator of the estate of Anthony Kuhn, deceased.

214. The second account of [illegible] Snyder and Joseph R. Snyder, Executors of the last will and testament of John Snyder, deceased.

215. The first and final account of Frederick Dellone, Administrator of the estate of Emanuel Kuhn, deceased.

216. The first and final account of Samuel Durboraw, Administrator of the estate of George Baker, deceased.

217. The first and final account of Joseph Fink, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Eline, deceased.

218. The first and final account of Samuel Durboraw, Guardian of Andrew S. Miller.

219. The first account of George Brown and Jacob George, Executors of the last will and testament of Michael Harbold, sen. deceased.

220. The first account of Jacob L. Grass and Noah Miller, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Grass, deceased.

221. The first and final account of Robert M'Ilheny and Robert K. M'Ilheny, Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. M'Ilheny, dec'd.

222. The first account of Robert Major, Executor of the last will and testament of James Major, deceased.

223. The second and final account of Daniel Diehl, John Blair and George Gulden, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Diehl, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 24, 1851. tc

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A

SECOND-HAND PIANO.

☞ Inquire at this Office. [Nov. 18

ed be God, our country, America, consists next in the great example of those who have gone before us and have left that example. We are not Americans if we resist the examples of our predecessors, anymore than if we trample upon the Constitution, the work of their hands. If we have real American hearts in our bosoms, every thing they said and every thing they did to honor and ennoble their country, impresses us with sentiments of profound respect and regard.

Gentlemen, will you allow me to interrupt the course of the few remarks which I had to make to you to-night, by proposing to you, out of the fullness of my heart, "*The glorious and immortal memory of George Washington!*" [This toast was drank standing.]

Mr. WEBSTER resumed. Mr. President and gentlemen: In the lapse of years, and in the rising of one generation after another, it may very possibly happen, and we are sure that it does happen, and has happened, that the exact principles of the Union of these States are not always properly understood. It may not be amiss, therefore, though I do not propose to entertain this company by discourse upon commonplaces—it may not be amiss to recur now to what I conceive to be the original principle upon which these colonies were united, and the limitation upon these objects. These thirteen colonies, all of English origin, were settled on this continent at different times, and under different circumstances. They had differences of religious opinions; they established differences of local law and administration; they were, some of them, quite remote from another, but they were all subject to the Crown of England. And when, in the course of events, they all thought, and thought truly, they had just cause of complaint against the tyranny of England, their object was to unite in a common cause against a common enemy. How unite? For what purpose unite? For what ends unite? Why, it never entered into their conceptions that they were to consolidate themselves into one Government; that they were to cease to be Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Carolina. Not at all. But they were to unite for those great purposes which should enable them to make a stand against the tyranny of the English Government. They were to come to an agreement upon things necessary for that purpose, and nothing else. The objects of common defence, and the general welfare, and afterwards the objects connected with commerce and revenue, which were important to all, were all they adopted as principles and objects of union and association. Nothing beyond that.

As I have said, they had differences of religious opinions. Maryland, your Maryland, was settled as a Catholic country, always tolerant, always liberal, persecuting nobody. Virginia was rather inclined to the religious notions of the Episcopal Church of England. The people of my country, at the North, were not only Protestants, but Dissenters. They were of the school of Cromwell and Sir Harry Vane. But what of that? When all their colonies came together for the general purpose of defence against a common enemy, what did they do? Did they seek to merge and confound and consolidate all these States into one great community? No such thing. They meant to unite upon those objects which were necessary for the common defence; and they meant to leave every thing else in the control of the States, to do just as they thought proper. That was a day of liberality and justice. It was a day in which religious opinions produced no effect upon the general sentiments of the country in regard to the association of all the States for general defence. Why, sir, did any body at the North, did any Protestant descendant of Cromwell, or any descendant of Harry Vane, whoever he was, feel any less confidence in the integrity and entire patriotism of Charles Carroll because he was a Catholic? Not at all. Nor did Maryland hesitate to accord the meed of patriotism, whenever it was due, to the Adamses, to Alexander Hamilton, to Rufus King, or whoever else belonged to the North, because they were of different sentiments in religion. Their association was political. It was founded upon general policy and union, a sort of confederacy at that time to resist the common enemy and do whatever was necessary for the common good. Gentlemen, I hope, for one, never to see this original idea departed from.

Now we come to other propositions.—There were differences of laws. The Southern States, without their own fault, by a course of events for which they were not responsible, had slavery established amongst them. Did not all the States know that? Did not they deal with them upon that basis? Did not they recognize that state of things? Entirely; entirely. That was a matter of local legislation, of State Right and State Administration, with which the North at that time had not the slightest inclination to interfere in any respect whatever, and they ought not to have had, because it was one of those things that did not enter into the general scope of that political association which the colonies meant to form.

Gentlemen, I concur in the sentiments expressed by you all; and, thank God, they were expressed by you all in the resolutions passed here on the 10th of December. You say that the Constitution of the United States has accomplished all the objects, civil and political, which the most sanguine of its framers and friends anticipated, and that the affections of the people of Maryland are justly riveted to its principles by the memory of the characters of the wise and good men who formed it, as well as by the blessings they liberally bestow throughout the world." That is my sentiment. My heart is in it. [Applause.] Altogether I live and breathe, I walk and sleep—I had almost said, I prayed to God daily, in the very sentiment of that resolution. Then you go on to assert a sentiment equally just. You say that a proper appreciation of those blessings would lead every State in the Union to adopt all such measures as may from time to time be necessary to give complete and full effect to any provision in the Constitution, or the laws pursuant thereto, intended for the protection of any part of this great common country. True, every word true. And allow me to say, that any State, North or South, which departs an iota from the sentiment of that resolution is disloyal to this Union. [Great applause.]

Further, so far as any act of that sort has been committed, such a State has no portion of my regard. I rebuke it whenever I speak and on all occasions where it is proper for me to express my sentiments. If there are those—and I am afraid there are—which have sought, by legislative enactments of their Legislatures, by round robin and secret societies of politicians, to elude the execution and fulfilment of the laws of Congress passed to carry into effect the compacts of the Constitution, that State, so far, is entitled to no regard from me.

At the North, there have been certainly some intimations in certain States of such a policy.

At the South, another danger seems to have arisen; and it is a subject of very serious lamentation to me. It would seem that there is a disposition in some quarters to secede from the Union of these States.—"Secede!"—a word of ominous import.—Secede for what? Secede from this Government, which has carried the country to such a pitch of glory in sixty or seventy years? Secede from all the honor and renown which it has accomplished? And to secede where? Whenever there is *a terminus a quo* there is *a terminus ad quem*. Where are they going? [Applause.] Whoever entertains such sentiments I regard with a spirit of commiseration. I think it is a malady of the mind. I think that their feelings have become entirely diseased. I think that they know not what they do.—And yet, gentlemen, I do not think it the part of prudence to criminate, or to taunt, or to provoke. Leave them to their own consideration. Let them dwell on secession many days and inwardly digest it. [Laughter.] And, so far as I have any voice in the councils of the country, this meditation of theirs shall never be disturbed; not a breath shall ruffle their serenity, until it comes to a point where something is done that comes to an actual conflict with the Constitution. [Applause.]

It is painful when we reflect that a State so highly distinguished, so full of high spirits and cavaliers—a State which took such an active part in the revolution, and which took such an active part in the early administration of the Government—which has produced so many men who have honored the country, and honored themselves in the public service; it is painful, I say, and humiliating, to consider that their successors, the present generation, seem willing to forget the whole glories of their country, to take one stripe and one star and go out of the Union with them. [Laughter.]

A returning sense of patriotism and propriety will check them. I do not know what might happen if there had been a more general spirit of disunion. I cannot persuade myself that honest and honorable men, ingenuous men, young men who wish to live for glory, and renown, and character, will ever leave that Union which their fathers established, that Constitution which has made their State, like all the other States, what it is, when they come to sober moments of candid reflection.

I hope that while we maintain, as the State of Maryland has maintained, fixed and determined sentiments in favor of the Constitution, we will hold no parley—and I hold no parley—with any body who would infract it in the slightest degree. While we maintain the necessity of establishing and sustaining those laws of adjustment which were passed by the last Congress, to settle the country—while we hold on to them with firmness and decision, I hope, nevertheless, we shall take a course not to provoke, or taunt, or insult those who feel a difference of sentiments. I hold the importance of maintaining those measures to be of the highest character and nature; every one of them, out and out, and through and through.—[Applause.] I have no confidence in any body who seeks the support of any body who wishes to alter or modify those constitutional provisions. There they are. Many of these great measures are irrepealable. The settlement with Texas is as irrepealable as the admission of California. Other important objects of legislation, if not in themselves in the nature of grants, and therefore not so irrepealable, are just as important; and we are to bear the pacifying upon it. We are to listen to no modifications or qualifications. They are passed in conformity with the requisite as of the Constitution, and they are to be performed and minded by, in whatever event, and at whatever cost. [Applause.]

His Excellency the Governor of Maryland was pleased to allude to me as one that had run some risks among his own people for the good of the country. What would I have been good for, if I had not been willing to do it? [Applause.] I do not consider myself born to a great destiny, but born to one destiny, and that is, to uphold with mind and heart and hand the Constitution of this country. [Great applause.] If this prophecy may fall, my attachment to the Constitution of the land will never fail, so long as I have breath. [Renewed applause.]

Now, gentlemen, [illegible] your beautiful city of Annapolis, I [illegible] what I should expect to find, that when the definitive treaty of peace was proclaimed here in February, 1783, it was ordained to be a day of general thanksgiving. It was celebrated, and, according to the good fashions of Maryland, there was a dinner and a ball. Among the toasts on that occasion, the first having taken notice of the great blessing of the restoration of peace, I find that the second was, "The United States—may their confederacy endure forever.—[Applause.] The confederacy has been changed into a more perfect form of government. It has become a constitution better calculated to secure the rights of its people. But I echo the sentiment of Annapolis. And I say, in different words, through in the same sense, "*The Constitution of the United States—may it endure forever!*"—[Great applause.]

Opinion of Edward Livingston.—Our brethren of the Colonial Empire, already feel the light of [illegible] penetrate the night of their Chinese [illegible]. Wan, Prefect of Kiangyang Chaou, issued a kind circular to the inhabitants cautioning them against the insidious advances of men who come from the Western World, to teach doctrines. So long as the barbarians propagate or practice these pious things among themselves, expounding its books, and worshipping according to its rituals, Mr. Wan says there is no reason to take notice of them, but it is not permitted them to enter the Inner Land to preach or their teaching, and natives of the Inner Land who invite men from far places to flock together, are informed that they are punishable under a certain statute still in force.—

The Exposition of Arts and Manufactures.—The Emperor has agreed to purchase every thing at the World's Exhibition, which may be useful to Russian manufactures. A news from St. Petersburgh announces that the Emperor intends to expend 10,000,000 at [illegible]

The most Terrible Conflagration ever known in the World.

Narrative of a Fire on a Chinese river.

The missionary reports from China, as quoted in the Kolnische Zeitung, describe the terrible ravages of a fire which took place on the first of January, 1848, at Hoauqang, during the prevalence of an inundation. The fire, which broke out among the shipping, was of unparalleled horror. In order to form an idea of it, we must imagine the scene of its devastations. Along the shore of the Ki-ang, for the distance of several miles, so many vessels are usually lying at anchor that when seen from the opposite bank they resemble a thick forest, but regarded from a near point they look like an illimitable, populous city floating upon the water. At a still greater distance, though not so crowded together, many other vessels lie at the same anchoring ground. The whole forms a long harbor, extending many miles, filled with an immense number of ships, and presenting a spectacle of which no one who has not seen it can form a conception. On the night in question a furious gale struck this multitudinous fleet, and in the confusion that ensued one of the vessels was found to be on fire. Increased at once by the wind, and fed by the tar and other combustible materials with which a great number of the vessels were loaded, the fire spread like lightning to the neighboring vessels. The violence of the storm and of the fire parted the cables which had thus far confined the burning ships. Scattered by the raging hurricane in every direction, these everywhere spread devastation, turning into flame whatever they touched, and kindling the devouring fire in a moment in the other vessels.—In the midst of this terrible sea of fire was heard the shrieks and groans of an immense number of men, who, given over to despair, tossed by the storm, pursued by the flames, and encompassed by the raging waves, were at last burnt to crisp by the fire, or swallowed up in the wild abyss of the stream. The Ki-ang for a great distance resembled a sea of fire, and in the space of three hours, all those vessels, with the unhappy men on board, miserably perished. It is agreed on all hands that the number of vessels, according to a moderate estimate, amounted to more than three thousand. The Chinese boats, as is well known, even the smallest, are inhabited by the family of the captain, together with the crew. Indeed, there are whole households, whose members are born on board, where they live and die without knowing to what country they belong.—They come into the world whenever the floating abode of their parents happens to be found. Among the vessels burnt were several large ships. Many of them contained from forty to fifty and sixty persons.—The bodies, mutilated and disfigured by the fire, which were drawn out of the stream, amounted to sixty thousand. These vessels were loaded with freight, and belonged to Chinese from different provinces. This may show the great loss and general bereavement caused by the fire. Such a terrible conflagration was never known, we will not say in China, but in the whole world.

A Monster.—The London Times of the 8th ult. gives an account of a woman by the name of Sarah Cheesman, who was to be executed for crimes almost unparalleled in atrocity. She was tried at the assizes of 1847 for poisoning two of her children, and acquitted. A short time afterwards she was again placed in peril, on a charge of the murder, but against the prisoner [illegible]. On the present occasion she was indicted for the murder of her own husband, and a verdict has at length been obtained against her. The woman has [illegible] and almost public career for upwards of four years. The incidents first referred to occurred in 1845, and since that time it is supposed she has poisoned no less than thirty persons. She carried about lozenges or suckers, which she slipped into the mouths of children at play. The murder of her husband was accomplished in a manner almost too terrible to think of. She put her arsenic into a bag of rice, and mixed up the whole with such care that every single grain of the rice was saturated with as much poison as it would take. She then gave it to her husband at intervals and in small doses, consuming him by slow tortures, and leaving him at last, after six months' suffering, with so little arsenic in his body that its presence was scarcely discoverable by the nicest [illegible] of chemistry.

A Remarkable Dish.—On Wednesday [illegible] Mr. Dean, who had been [illegible] for days and taking [illegible] which [illegible] highly of [illegible] and which in several instances had been successfully put in practice. The prescription was to make a compound of sulphur, beeswax and union seed, and burn it in a dish, while the face of the afflicted person was to be held over it until the pain in the tooth was gone. Mrs. Dorman tried the remedy, but unfortunately inhaled the gas from the burning compound, fell over, and expired in an instant.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Terrible Explosion of Fire Damp and Loss of Life.—On Friday [illegible] was an explosion in the Jumpers in Wigan Company's [illegible] Mine, [illegible] which, in its consequences, was very disastrous, resulting in the death of three of the miners and the severe injury of five others. Two of the sufferers, Moses Nesbit, were instantly killed—the latter being blown to the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, and the other about 50 yards. A third was driven through the side of the engine house, breaking through a 4 by 3 inch piece of timber in his passage, and yet strange to tell, not a bone in his body was broken, but his recovery is considered quite probable. We append a list of the killed and wounded:

George Nesbit, aged 22, Robert Nesbit, aged 18, brothers, killed; Michael White, killed; James and Joseph Spearing, brothers, severely injured; Michael Ryan, severely injured; John Jones, wounded; [illegible] Wm. James [illegible]

The inscription on the back of grave [illegible] Virginia to the Nelsons [illegible] Washington [illegible]

[illegible]

Singular Affair.

We mentioned last week that Mr. Callender, of York, had died in the cars on his way from Harrisburg, where he had insured his life for $5,000. It now appears that he committed suicide by taking arsenic, after he had effected the insurance. His family, therefore, will not obtain the money, as the policy of insurance expressly excepts cases of suicide. The following particulars are given in the York Gazette of Tuesday last:

It appears that Callender left his home in York, on Sunday the 23d ult., on horseback, for Harrisburg, distant about 25 miles. He reached the latter place on the same day, and remained there, apparently in his usual good health, until Wednesday last.—On that day, he obtained an insurance on his life for $5,000, for one year, at the office of the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company, and paid the first quarter's premium upon the insurance. Immediately thereafter, (about 11 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday,) he left Harrisburg for home. He reached Liverpool, (about 6 miles from York,) at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, dismounted, partook of some refreshment, exhibited his policy of insurance, and seemed in good spirits. After some time spent there in ordinary and somewhat lively conversation, he proceeded on his way home. He reached the last gate-house on the Harrisburg road, (about ½ mile from York,) some time after nightfall, in a deplorable condition, apparently suffering excruciating agony. He asked and obtained permission of Mr. Moody, the gate-keeper, to lie down for a short time upon the floor—stated that he had felt very sick soon after he left Liverpool and has been obliged to throw himself off his horse and lie down by the wayside, in the woods, for more than an hour, and that while lying there he had purged and vomited violently and excessively. Mr. Moody proposed to prepare a bed for him, and to send for a physician, both of which propositions Callender peremptorily declined, stating that it would be useless, *as he must die, at any rate!* At about 10 o'clock, Mr. Moody, at his request, prepared a vehicle, and started with him for town. On the way, Callender made constant efforts to vomit; but his stomach appeared to be empty. He reached home at about 10½ o'clock at night—refused to lie down—would not permit his family to summon medical aid—and died at about 3½ o'clock on Thursday morning, sitting up in a chair!

His death, under these circumstances, following immediately after he had secured a policy for a considerable sum upon his life, led to suspicions that his life had been terminated by unlawful means. A coroner's jury was summoned on Thursday, under whose direction the stomach of the deceased was taken from the body, and transmitted, in charge of Dr. T. N. Haller, to Philadelphia, where its contents were submitted to a variety of chemical tests by Dr. Bridges, practical Chemist in the College of Pharmacy of that city—*and such test resulted in establishing the presence of ARSENIC in the stomach!*

Altogether, this is one of the most extraordinary, cold-blooded and deliberate suicides on record.

NEW YORK, April 2.

During the past month 10,529 emigrants were landed here, of which 14,344 were from British ports. The great bulk of these emigrants are unbounded by shipped off by the great land owners of England and Ireland to escape providing for them at home. On reaching here they are half starved and broken down in health from the effects of ill-ventilated ships, crowded to overflowing, and the want of a proper supply of food. The Mary Ann, the emigrant vessel that arrived the day in the ship Epaminondas, were taken [illegible] the station house, having been found wandering in the streets without food or the [illegible] to procure it.

They were lodged for the night, and fed and supplied to them. The children seized the [illegible] like the wild animals, and devoured it more like hungry wolves than human beings. There were upwards of eighty provided for in this manner.

Capture of Slavers—The Kaffir War.

NEW BEDFORD, April 3, 1851.—A late arrival from St. Helena brings the news of the capture of six slave vessels, now lying in the port and condemned. There were 800 slaves on the Island. The capture of more slavers was daily expected.

Further accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state that the Kaffir war was raging with increased fury. Sir Harry Smith, the Governor, was closely besieged in a fort by a force of Sikee warriors. He [illegible] out of them [illegible] English [illegible] supply of provisions. Fall [illegible] he must fall a victim to the assailants. It was supposed that the regiment at St. Helena would be sent to his rescue.

Fire and Doubtful Loss of Life.—At North Wooster, Ohio, on last week, a Mr. Phillips, an Englishman, waking and finding everything in flames around him, rushed through the house with his wife, from the house, but immediately returned to see if his children, four in number, who slept in the second story, were safe, but, alas, too late. The [illegible] were past the performance, and the fourth was so badly burnt as to die in a short time. Mr. Phillips was himself [illegible] by the flames as to lose all power of sight; his [illegible] was also burnt out. The family were dispersed of seven children, three of whom are on their way to England on a visit to the Atlantic voyage, [illegible] were preserved for a later [illegible] in Hartford.

Rev. Theodore Parker.—The Rev. Mr. Parker, of the First Unitarian Church, Boston, preached on Wednesday evening, to three thousand people since his installation over his present parish.

A Singer Falling Himself.—Mayor Kingsland has been fining the merchants of New York city for obstructing the sidewalks with their boxes, bales, and barrels of goods. Some of the sufferers retaliated by keeping watch over the large wholesale establishment of the Mayor, who is himself a merchant. The [illegible] they caught the Mayor's own men [illegible] and charged [illegible] before [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Webster's Speech, at Annapolis.

This speech, says the New York Courier, is marked with all the majestic eloquence which belongs to the productions of no other living man, and glows in every line with the most fervent patriotism. We pity the American who can read appeals like this without having his heart expanded and his energies quickened in the service of his country. Such sentiments as Mr. Webster has on this occasion, and so many others, expressed in such noble language, should do more that excite mere transient admiration; they should sink into the very depths of our souls, and be manifested in every public act of our lives. Were all American hearts properly penetrated with them, how soon would the voice of discord be forever hushed in the land!

Eloquent Tribute.

The Richmond Republican closes a well written article with this beautiful language: "The sunset of Mr. Clay's career is as calm and beautiful as its morning was bright and glorious. It is sad to think that, in the ordinary course of events, his life must soon hasten to a close. But his grave will be made green by as genuine drops of woe as ever bedewed the sod of mortal man, and upon that spot the Stars of the Union will shed a peculiar and inextinguishable lustre."

Indian Disturbances in Texas.—Accounts from Galveston report large bodies of Indians ranging over the country, causing much fear and anxiety among the whites. Various companies of United States troops were in pursuit of them. The Camanches were disposed to be peaceable and friendly, but there were bad men among them who could not be restrained. The Lipans had all placed themselves under command of Chipoto, a famous chief, who is friendly to the whites.

Almost a Fire—A Laughable Accident.—The Catoctin Whig relates the following:—On Wednesday morning last, 26th, as one of our old and much esteemed physicians, (Dr. Jacob Bear,) was leisurely reclining in his office chair, reading the Catoctin Whig and National Intelligencer, he suddenly smelt something burning, and throwing up his specks, he hastened to the laboratory, where a strong burning fume appeared to exist, but no fire could be discovered—from here the Dr. hastened to the adjoining room, where the smell of something burning was much increased, but still no fire could be seen. Being satisfied that there was actually something on fire about the premises, the old man made double haste to the 2d, 3d and 4th stories of his dwelling but was still unsuccessful in finding out the causes of the alarming smell of fire and the occasional appearance of smoke. Having failed to discover the origin of his alarm, the old gentleman was about to ascend a flight of steps to give the alarm of fire to the citizens generally—when, lo! and behold! a volley of smoke suddenly gushed forth from his rear, and, quick as thought, the Dr. wheeled, and replacing his spectacles, actually discovered, in a most propitious season too, the whereabouts of the fire which proved to be *in the pocket of his coat tail!* Without the aid of engine the fire was put out, and no damage was sustained whatever, save the partial destruction of about a quarter of a yard of broadcloth and a little wadding.

No License in Illinois.—The following is the substance of the No License bill which was passed by the Legislature of Illinois:

1. It repeals all present License laws.

2. Prohibits the sale of fine ales, wines, brandies, or any other liquors than wine and cider, under a penalty of $25.

3. If sold in minors increases the fine from $5 to $100.

4. Provides for a penalty of not less than $25, nor over $100, for selling more than a quart, and permitting to be drunk on the premises.

5. Giving away liquor, to count within the provisions of the law.

The World's Fair.—Our London advices state that the preparations for the Great Exhibition are progressing very rapidly.—The Commissioners for nearly all the nations of Europe, and for every other civilized nation, are on the spot, busily employed in arranging for the due display of the articles forwarded by their respective countries.

The Rush for the World's Fair.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that a gentleman in his town who lately got out to England in the small sum of $[illegible], at Liverpool, sent to New York to obtain berths, but they were all taken. They then sent for passage in some packet ship to sail between the middle and end of April, but every berth was engaged.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce states that a number of the lumbermen and ship builders of that city have purchased twenty-five square miles of territory on the Ohio river, clothed with millions of the most valuable timber, and possessing numerous other advantages, for the purpose of building vessels on an extensive scale. The writer says the ship plank worth $40 per thousand in New York are placed upon the banks of the Ohio at $[illegible] to $8; [illegible] New York for [illegible] cents per cubic foot, or [illegible] to ten cents; and so of water, and other products of the forest.

A Sensitive Man.—A correspondent of the Florence Ala. Gazette, is rather strong in his expressions of disapprobation of those who are in favor of the dissolution of the Union. He says: "A man of that character could not get a meal's victuals nor a bed to sleep on at my house. My dogs should not bark at him. If I was to catch a buzzard eating the carcass of a abolitionist, I would shoot it."

Sad.—Colonel Spencer, a citizen of Lebanon, Ky., was accidentally killed by his own son lately, while shooting rats at a barn. The father passed out of the barn and was in the rear of it when the unfortunate shot was fired. The son is an estimable young man 21 years of age, and suffers inconsolably.

Alas! Poor Poland.—The very name of Poland is now extinguished from official language in Russia. The country is now known to that language only as the Government of New Russia, and it is perhaps as much and more the Empire as any other province.

A new race of Jews has been discovered 400 miles from Pekin, China, by a London Missionary.

RECEPTION OF MR. WEBSTER AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 1.

The Hon. Daniel Webster arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon from Baltimore, and was met at the railroad depot by the committee of reception appointed by the two Houses of the Legislature, and conducted by them to his quarters at Herr's Hotel, where he was soon after waited upon by the Governor, members of the Legislature and many citizens. He was greeted upon his arrival with great enthusiasm by the immense concourse which had assembled in anticipation of his coming; and the afternoon was spent by him in receiving the calls and congratulations of our citizens.

The two Houses of the Legislature having determined to give the distinguished guest a public and befitting reception in the Hall of the House of Representatives this evening, the hall was early crowded by a brilliant audience; every seat and standing place, either upon the floor or in the lobbies, being occupied, and the seats of members almost exclusively by ladies. Never did the hall of the House present a more crowded or brilliant audience, and all were eager with anticipation of seeing and hearing one of the first and ablest of statesmen.

Time moved slowly until about half past seven o'clock, when the distinguished guest entered the Hall, accompanied by the Committee of reception, and followed by Gov. Johnston, the heads of the Departments, and the Speakers of the Houses of the Legislature. No sooner was his entrance known, than he was greeted with the utmost enthusiastic huzzas and every demonstration of the most cordial welcome.

Mr. Webster was conducted to the centre of the Hall, and after the enthusiasm with which he was greeted had in a measure subsided, was welcomed by Gov. Johnston in a speech full of kindly courtesy and genuine and eloquent acknowledgement of his talents, ability and patriotism as a Statesman.—Gov. Johnston's welcome was heartily seconded by all present.

Mr. Webster, upon rising to reply, was greeted with renewed and enthusiastic cheers. He spoke in substance as follows:

Gentlemen and Members of the House of Representatives, and Fellow Citizens of Pennsylvania: I should be insensible, indeed, to the highest rewards of public service, if I did not appreciate the terms of commendation in which it has pleased your excellent Executive to address me, and also the warm and cordial manner in which, in your kindness, you have received me, on the larger visit which it is my happiness to have been able to pay you. Let me say to you that nothing could be more just and true than what his Excellency the Governor has said respecting the general, national, broad and comprehensive political character of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—She has been called, and not without strong claims to the title, the Keystone of the Arch of the Union. She is vast in extent, and abundant in wealth and resources, and remarked for the industry and intelligence of her citizens. Her rivers on the east connect with the Atlantic; her rivers on the west connect her with the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Above all, or equal to all, she has vast resources in point of mineral wealth beneath her soil, that entitle her to a position beyond that of any of her sister States. She has improved her advantages with diligent industry, and while seeking to promote virtue and to render herself worthy before the nation, and to fulfill her part in the great mission of the country, she has been governed by local prejudices, local attachments and narrow feelings, less than any other State in the Union. She is central in her position. She is on the line which divides the two portions of the country, and which are separated by local interests one from the other. But she is disposed always to do her duty to both. I admire Pennsylvania. I admire her for the moderation and firmness, the good sense and patriotism which have ever animated her in the discharge of her obligations; and in view of questions so well calculated to disturb the political harmony. Your excellent Governor has done no more than justice in what he has said of my public services. It is a long time since I entered public life, quite too long for myself and perhaps for my family; but I assert for myself one merit only—and of that I may be proud, that it attaches me to the State of Pennsylvania—and it is the merit of embracing the country, and the whole country, by what I have said or done in one public station or another, in any political position in the dispositions of Providence.

Pennsylvania, indeed, could not have been an insignificant State under any circumstances. If she had remained great in her resources, in her soil, and in her people, what, after all, would the State of Pennsylvania have been, if detached and isolated from the other States of the Union? Compared with your Pennsylvania as you now behold her, (cheers,) what would she have been with all her mineral treasures, with no power to develope them—without any general protection, from the national flag that carries them in pride and triumph to the ends of the earth? (Cheers.)

It is that comprehensive course of policy which rejects local ideas, and a narrow view of political principles, which enables this whole people to speak of the whole country as their country, and has made the State of Pennsylvania what she now is, and what I hope she may long continue to be, as I before said, the Keystone of the Arch of the Union.

If I had happened to have been before this assemblage, in this place, one year ago to-day, on the first of April of last year, I should have met you with a far less glad-some heart than I now do; for it is not to be denied that occurrences of great import have taken place within the last year—that measures have been adopted by the general concurrence of men of all parties, calculated to adjust local differences and settle the agitating questions of the country. It is time that we should feel kindly one towards another—that we should feel that we are one people, that we have one interest, one character, one liberty, and one destiny.

I bore an humble but earnest part in the procurement of that adjustment established by the last Congress. If not everything that all could wish, it is as much as the rational could hope for. I trust to your own perception to see the great degree of cheerfulness prevailing in society around you, and the general progress of all interests under the influence of the industry of your people, and I ask you whether I do not most you under better auspices for you and for me, for national liberty, for established fraternization among Governments of the same republican faith, than I would have met you a year since.

It is not my purpose, and I do not wish to weary you by discussing any political question. This is an age of discussion, and we are a people of discussion; and all I know has been said so often that I am afraid to repeat it. But I have come here to present in person, and to repeat what I have endeavored to express by letter, my profound acknowledgments to the Legislature of your State for the kind manner in which they were pleased to take notice of a recent act of my official life. It is a compliment, the remembrance of which I shall carry with me to the grave.

It has appeared, and does appear, that the time has come in the progress of affairs, in view of the growth of the country, its vastly increased population and highly elevated character in the scale of improvement, when we, the descendants of those who achieved the independence and established the constitution of this country, are bound to speak out to the whole world of mankind, and bear testimony to the cause of popular republican government. [Tremendous applause.]

Let other governments do as they will, it is not our duty to traverse the earth and make proselytes. Our business is to make proselytes by our example—to conquest mankind to republicanism by showing what republicanism can do in promoting the true ends of government. [Prolonged applause.] By this we can do more than by a thousand emissaries—more than ten thousand Peter the Hermits. We will place in the political firmament a sun, bright, glowing and cheering, the warming influences of which all shall feel and know.

Our destiny is great; and any man falling short of its full comprehension, is not fully competent to conduct the affairs of government. Our situation is peculiar. We are remote from other countries; and if we were not, we have power, thank God, to defend ourselves. [Cheers.] And while enjoying the benefits and seeing and knowing the glorious results of our political system, are we afraid to compare it with any other in the world?—afraid to compare the security of life, property, industry and reputation, as witnessed in the United States and the several States, with their preservation under any other government of the earth? Revolutions cannot shock us. We have no dynasties to overturn, as we have none to erect in their stead. But the great, broad, general current of usefulness flows by us like your noble river, until it mingles with the mighty ocean.

But I look no further. I do not contemplate what might happen to Pennsylvania when separated from her neighbors. She may stand alone; nor will it be forced upon me, except by the reality of the fact. I look to a long existence of general prosperity and republican liberty. For myself I believe that ages hence the United States will be free and republican, still making constant progress in general confidence, respect and prosperity. It will be to me the greatest solace of my life to be able to say, when my career on earth may end, that I have done something through life—something, though little, towards preserving the glorious institutions of my country.

Mr. Webster took his seat amidst thunders of applause, and shortly after Mr. Speaker Cessna adjourned the House.

Mr. Webster was then conducted by the committee back to Herr's Hotel, where a splendid supper had been prepared, and at which Gov. Johnston presided.

Emigration of Paupers.—During the last three or four weeks, several hundred paupers have been landed at New York in a starving and diseased condition. The majority of these, it appears, are taken from the poor houses, in the south of Ireland, by the landowners on whose property they have been living, and who, for their support, are forced to pay poor rates, which are levied on the land at so much per acre. It may be seen from this, how desirous these land proprietors are to get rid of such burdens. Accordingly, they take them from the poor houses, or off the land, and contract with the captains of English vessels to ship them to some American port at a reduced rate per head, in consideration of the number. The food they receive during the passage, is of the very worst description, and this, combined with the sickness consequent on a long sea voyage, renders them fit subjects for the hospital, on their arrival.—Some are so exhausted with disease and hunger, that they often do not survive the voyage, while others die a few days after landing. On Sunday last, about one hundred of these miserable creatures might be seen, in an almost naked and famishing state, in Broadway, begging the charity of the passers. Many of these were formerly honest, independent farmers, in their own country, before the famine, and bad legislation, together, reduced them to poverty and starvation. There are also, we understand, a large number lying in the last stages of disease in some of the most loathsome cellars at the end of Washington and Greenwich streets, where they are unable to obtain that medical attention which their condition requires.

Among those who are engaged in sending these unfortunate beings to this country, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Knight of Kerry, have rendered themselves conspicuous. These are at present engaged, as we learn from some of their former tenants, in making arrangements for the wholesale deportation of the paupers on their estates, numbering altogether two or three thousand persons.—*N. Y. Post.*

A Singular Case.—A lady in Cambridge (Mass.) died on Wednesday last—so the physicians said—and was laid out for burial in her winding sheets, but from the fact that the body still retained an apparent warmth, though there was not the slightest appearance of respiration, interment was suspended. On Sunday the lady opened her eyes and called on her husband, 'Albert, give me some water.'

Rich Church.—The Montreal Courier says that three Roman Catholic institutions, in Lower Canada, possess a total income larger than the whole provincial revenue.

Statue of Webster.—It is stated in the International Monthly Magazine, for April, that it is in contemplation to place in the Park of New York city a colossal figure of Mr. Webster, by Hiram Powers.

Minnesota.—The Legislature has abolished the use of Latin terms in the laws of that territory, and substituted therefor the synonymous English words.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. DANIEL DUNKEE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and JAMES M'DIVITT and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept bearing date the 22d day of January, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 21st day of April next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM FICKES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 10, 1851. } tc

JURY LIST—APRIL TERM.

GRAND JURY.

Berwick—John Elder, Isaac Wolf.
Mountpleasant—Wm. Kohler, George Gulden, John Bixler.
Hamilton—I. H. Aulabaugh, Reuben P. Ritzell, George W. Spangler.
Liberty—Barnabas Reily.
Straban—Henry Thomas, Christian Hossler.
Borough—Johnston H. Skeily.
Conowago—Jacob Melhorn.
Hamiltonban—Samuel Hoover.
Cumberland—David Schriver, Henry Butt, Wm. Currens.
Reading—John Simpson.
Union—Samuel Diller.
Freedom—Andrew Reed.
Mountjoy—John Horner.
Latimore—Owen Griest.
Butler—Hamilton Everett.
Menallen—Geo. B. Hewitt.

GENERAL JURY.

Huntington—Solomon Bender, James H. Neely, Philip Myers.
Mountpleasant—Sam'l Wintrode, John H Felty.
Germany—Joseph Barker, Wm. Lanzinger.
Berwick—Solomon Allewelt, Michael Hoffman.
Reading—John L. Taughinbaugh.
Cumberland—John Weikert, Samuel Pitzer, Joseph Baily, Joseph Walker, John Weigle
Liberty—Henry Welty, Abr Krise, John Flohr, Butler—Henry Lower, Jacob B. Trostle, George W. Rex, John Houghtelin.
Straban—George Boyer, Wm. Wirt, Henry Hoffman, Jacob King.
Borough—George Shryock, Nicholas Codori, Henry Chritzman.
Conowago—Vincent Obold.
Oxford—Sylvester Fink.
Mountjoy—James W. Barr, Joseph Mackley, Uriah Reever.
Tyrone—John Lehman.
Hamiltonban—James H. Marshall.

BOOKSELLERS,

Country Merchants and Teachers.

WE respectfully request the attention of all dealers in SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS or BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER and WINDOW SHADES, to our superior facilities for supplying at unusually low rates, for cash or approved credit, every article pertaining to our business.

A long and active experience warrants us in saying that we can offer inducements to purchasers, *equalled by few—excelled by none.*

We earnestly ask an examination of our mode of conducting business, believing if an examination is made, it will be found for the interest of those desiring goods in our line to continue operating with us.

Our stock is at all seasons large, and selected with particular reference to the wants of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the near trade generally.

Orders by mail or otherwise despatched promptly and at the lowest rates known in any market.

☞The highest price given for RAGS in cash.

PECK & BLISS,
North east Corner of Third and Arch sts., Philadelphia.

March 3. 1m

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silks, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods,
No. 45, South Second street, Philadelphia,

HAVE received by late arrivals a large and handsome assortment of

Spring Millinery Goods,

selected by one of the firm in France. They have now in store

Glace Silks, for casing Bonnets,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons all widths,
A large assortment of Artificial Flowers,
White and Colored Crapes, Crape Lisse,
French Chip Hats,
Fancy Nets and Laces,
Fancy Lisse Trimmings, Caps,
Quillings, Casing Wire, Crowns,
Covered Whalebones, &c., with all other articles appertaining to the Millinery Trade.

March 17. 1m

CITY HOTEL,

Nos. 41 and 43 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment, in a manner unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the CITY HOTEL is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City, for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public Institutions

He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests, and desires that he may receive a share of the public patronage.

A. H. HIRST.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9. tf

WESTERN HOTEL,

Corner of Howard and Saratoga streets,
BALTIMORE.

JAS. P. BAYLESS, PROPRIETOR.

Transient Travellers, per day,	$1 00
Horses at Livery, per day,	50

May 20. tf

Table Covers.

WOOL & Cotton *TABLE COVERS*, cheap, just received and for sale at
May 20. KURTZ'S *Cheap Corner.*

GROCERIES.

JUST arrived, a lot of Groceries, first quality. ☞Call and get them at KURTZ's Cheap Corner. April 1.

ON hand and for sale *cheap*, a FEW STOVES, among which is a *Hathaway Cook Store.*
Oct 7 GEORGE ARNOLD.

JUST received, a few more of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at
March 15. SAMSON'S.

PORTFOLIOS—a fresh supply—for sale by
June 17. KELLER KURTZ.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.

TAVERN LICENSES.

In the matter of the intended application of REUBEN STEM, *for License to keep a Public House in Hamiltonban township, Adams county—being an old stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Hamiltonban, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with REUBEN STEM, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Robert Wilson, Christian Musser, Isaac Warren, Alexander Benchoot, John Monahan, Samuel Martin, George Dentler, Jacob Ditch Wm. A. Coll, Philip Coll, John Cochran, sen., Joshua Sherfy.

March 24. 3t

In the matter of the intended application of DAVID GOODYEAR, *for License to keep a Public House in Franklin township, Adams county—being an old stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with DAVID GOODYEAR, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

J. B. Wrightson, David Newman, Geo Smith, Moses Smith, Daniel Kuhn, Solomon Hartman, John Bucher, John Hensal, Peter Mickly, jr., Jacob Marks, Mathew Timmins, E. D. Newman.

March 24. 3t

In the matter of the intended application of ISAAC WRAGLY, *for License to keep a Public House in Liberty township, Adams county—being an old stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Liberty township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with ISAAC WRAGLY, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the House for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

John M'Intire,	Dennis M Carren,
James M'Divitt,	Jacob Overholtzer,
Henry Foller,	John Nunemaker, sen
Joseph P. M'Divitt,	Joseph Baker.
John Whetsel,	Edward M'Intire,
David Turner	Samuel Beard.
Henry M Divitt,	

March 31. 3t

IMPORTANT!

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

THE time is again approaching when the winds of the North, and the pitiless storms of Winter will sweep in all their fury over the land—when the human body will require protection from the chilling atmosphere, and the angry elements of "Old Boreas." You will therefore please bear in mind that it will be greatly to your advantage to call at SAMSON'S Cash, One-price

Clothing & Variety Store.

(immediately opposite the Book) where you will find one of the largest cheapest, and most fashionably selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING ever offered in the Borough of Gettysburg, and at such prices as cannot fail to please—the subscriber believing in the old maxim, that a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling.

The one-price system will be strictly adhered to. My goods are marked at the lowest living profits, and the asking price is the price for which goods will be sold, and from which no abatement will in any instance be made, since is the only guarantee that can be given to protect the public from imposition—believing it to be a much better system than that of the *great majority* of asking enormous high prices and seeing how low a price you can get. My stock of clothing consists of Cloaks, Overcoats, Frock coats, Dress coats, Sack coats, of every description; Pantaloons of Cloth, Cassimere, Cassinet, Velvet, Cord and Doeskin; Vests, of satin, Cloth, Cassinet, Woollen Shirts and Drawers; Canton Flannels do.; Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders—in short, *every article that belongs to the Gentleman's* Furnishing Room

My friends and the public generally are most respectfully invited to call and examine my assortment of clothing before making their purchases, and they will be convinced that it is the interest of every man who studies economy, to purchase his clothing at Samsons'. Thankful for past favors, the subscriber would return his most profound thanks to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of public favor

MARCUS SAMSON.

Gettysburg, Oct. 28. tf

NEW GOODS

AT

Hamersly's Variety Store.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public to the large assortment of Goods just received at his Variety Store, on the North West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., which he will be pleased to show to all who may favor him with a call. The stock consists, in part, of

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUP, HONEY, TEAS,

Spices of all kinds, Salt, Fish, Oil, &c; also the largest and best stock of

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

ever offered in the place; also, HARDWARE and TABLE CUTLERY, Coffee Mills; a large assortment of Cedar Ware, such as Tubs, Buckets, Churns, &c.; Willow Baskets, of all sizes Ladies' Travelling Baskets, Brushes, Brooms, Whisps, &c.; Crackers, (a superior article,) Cheese, Pickles, Confections and Fruits of all kinds. Also, constantly on hand a full supply of the best

FAMILY FLOUR,

and different kinds of Feed, HAM and BACON, Hominy and Beans, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, with a large variety of Fancy Articles—all of which will be sold at remarkably low prices for cash or country produce

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he enjoys extended to him, and invites purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere

W. W HAMERSLY

Oct. 7.

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves to be indebted to me over one year, are hereby requested to pay up immediately, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All who owe me wood or other trade, will please take notice that I will not receive it, unless delivered in one year from the date of the contract. If the above is not complied with, the Cash will be required.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 16. tf

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO and KID SHOES, GAITERS, &c Misses do.; also, Gentlemen's coarse and Fine Boots, Congress Gaiters, Pumps, &c. at

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER

April 1.

Ground Plaster,

ON hand and for sale at *Locust Grove Steam Mill*, in Germany township.
March 10. tf

ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID *for sale at*
June 17. KELLER KURTZ.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion.

A Record of the Beautiful and Useful in Art. Devoted to the Dissemination of Polite Literature, and the Cultivation of Refinement.

A PAPER thus entitled, with the purpose above stated, was commenced by the subscriber, on Saturday the 28th day of March, current, in style and manner to form *a new feature in the Newspaper World*

Its character, appearance and contents will be ORIGINAL, and in point of elegance of style, and the material used in its publication will be unrivalled as it is the object of the publisher to see *how superb a specimen of newspaper literature* can be produced.

Having ample means as well as the inclination to issue the best literary paper in this country, the publisher is resolved to show the public to what perfection this branch of literature can be brought; and to aid him in this purpose, the best pens will be employed and liberally paid to enrich the columns of this DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

The long experience of the undersigned in the publishing business, and the extraordinary success that has crowned his efforts, is a guarantee that the promises made for the new paper will be faithfully kept, and that it will at once assume the position of the *leading Periodical of America.*

It will be printed on the finest and most beautiful paper, manufactured expressly for it, in royal quarto form and upon a clear and beautiful fount of brevier type, copper faced, also manufactured expressly for its columns, thus forming typographically, AN ELEGANT SPECIMEN OF ART.

The *contents* of the paper will embrace tales, sketches, and gems of poetry, with the cream of foreign and domestic intelligence, arranged with great editorial care, and a review of the most prominent and entertaining events of the times, touching upon all that is *novel and interesting.*

Its aim will constantly be to inculcate the strictest and highest tone of morality,—and to encourage virtue, by holding up to view all that is good and pure, avoiding that which is calculated in any way to pamper to a vitiated taste, thus forming the BEST FAMILY PAPER, and such a one as brothers and fathers will be happy to place before the home circle, and to see upon the centre table. In short, we shall make it loved for its moral instruction, and sought after by all for its combined excellencies. Each number of the paper will be BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED with accurate engravings of current and notable events of the times, interesting scenes, remarkable structures etc., etc. altogether forming a brilliant and unrivalled weekly visitant.

TERMS—Invariably in Advance

1 subscriber, one year,	$3 00
2 subscribers,	5 00
4 "	9 00
8 "	16 00
16 "	30 00

☞One copy of the *Flag of our Union*, and one copy of the *Drawing Room Companion*, one year, for $4 00.

F. GLEASON & CO., *Publisher.*
Boston, March 31.

LOCUST GROVE STEAM MILL,

Two Miles Southwest of Littlestown, in Germany Township, Adams County.

THIS establishment is now in full operation, and calculated to do all kinds of Grinding upon the shortest notice and in the very best manner. Farmers and others wanting grinding done, especially in time of low water, will please call at this Establishment, where they can be accommodated at all times. The

STEAM MILL

is close by and in connection with the large

FLOURING MILL,

and together are enabled to do a large amount of work. A PLASTER MILL and CLOVER MILL are in connection with this establishment, and Plaster can now be had at all times. Constantly on hand and for sale,

AT THE MILLS,

wholesale and retail, FAMILY and Superfine Wheat Flour, Rye Corn and Buckwheat Flour warranted superior. A large lot of chopped Rye, Corn, Oats, Mixtures, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuff, &c., to be had at all times at fair prices.

GROUND PLASTER

on hand at all times, for sale or exchange for at ground. Those persons engaged in the Flour and Feed business can be accommodated at all times on the shortest notice, either with the Flour and Feed manufactured, or by having their own grain ground

This establishment has been erected at heavy expense for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood, and will be carried on by first rate

EXPERIENCED MILLERS.

The undersigned therefore respectfully solicits the patronage of the surrounding country. Farmers may rest assured of having their grinding and all other work done at either of the Mills, in the very best manner, and at all times upon short notice. Persons going to the establishment from a distance can at all times, and particularly in a dry season, when the streams are low and water scarce, by waiting a short time take their grain home with them manufactured as they may wish. Those that bring plaster in the stone can at all times receive and take with them ground plaster in exchange.

GEO. ARNOLD

Locust Grove, Sept 9. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns—The house has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guaranteed to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 15 tf

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office
April 10 tf

W. J. M'CULLOUGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.
Dec 23 tf

GUM SHOES.

A large lot first-rate Gum Shoes just arrived ☞Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.

WORK BOXES for the Ladies, for sale by
June 17. KELLER KURTZ.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D Horner,	" C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" C. A Cowgill,	" Prof. M. Jacobs.
" D Gilbert,	" " H. L. Baugher,
Prof Stoever	" " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 8, tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's store formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq deceased.

☞D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington

☞D. M'C. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of *choice lands*, and locating their *Warrants*—procuring *Patents*, and selling *Soldiers' land* to the best advantage.

☞Apply personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov 4. tf

NOTICE.

THE account of William Bittinger, Executor of Joseph Bittinger, Trustee of GEORGE BITTINGER, Lunatic, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, the said Court have appointed *Monday the 21st day of April next*, for the confirmation and allowance of said Account unless cause to the contrary be shown.

By the Court,
JOHN FICKING, *Proth'y*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, March 3, 1851. } 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Crabs, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the Estate of PETER CRABS, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Carroll county, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement

JOSIAH BAUMGARTNER *Adm'r.*

March 17 6t

TO RENT,

From the 1st day of April next,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

IN MUMMASBURG,

WITH A STORE ROOM.

☞Any person wishing such a property, can hear of a favorable situation by inquiring at this Office.

March 17. 3t

White Pine River Boards.

ON hand and for sale for Cash only. Also a few Tons **Plaster.**

Feb 24 GEORGE ARNOLD.

KEYSTONE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Harrisburg, Pa.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Guarantee Capital, $75 000.

Rates as low as any other good Company in the United States.

THIS Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desirous of insuring their lives

All the profits of the Company are divided annually among the live members in scrip dividends, bearing interest, payable in cash at the end of each year.

Premiums on life policies may be paid annually, *semi-annually or quarterly*, or when they amount to $50 and upwards, they may be paid one-half in cash and the balance by note at 12 months.

Wives may insure the lives of their husbands, or husbands may insure their own lives in favor of their wives and children, thus securing to their families a sum which creditors cannot reach in the event of the death and insolvency of the husband

L. REILY, *Pres't.*

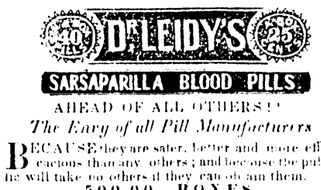
J. W. WILLSON, *Sec'y.*

☞Pamphlets and information furnished by the undersigned, who is the regular agent at Gettysburg.

KELLER KURTZ

☞Dr CHARLES HORNER, is the Company's regularly authorized Medical Examiner.

June 24. 1y



AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,00 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,

can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

or purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparillian them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that more GENUINE CERTIFICATES from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens, can be produced of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where ONE Box will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each Box.

They save no taste or unpleasant smell,
Free from dust or powder of any kind,
Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels,
Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings,
THEY ARE GOOD AT ALL TIMES,
And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they always do good, and if they do not then no others will.

Dr N B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of fifteen years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and associate and corresponding member of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris

☞Principal Depot Dr. LEIDY'S DISPENSARY, No. 1 N. FOURTH ST., Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Morris & Co., York; Eagle, Schmidt & Co., Hanover; J. & G. Arnicks and Dr. Hayes, Shippensburg; Deane & Miller, Chambersburg; H. A. Sturgeon & Dr. Rawlins, Carlisle; W. W. Keefer Mercersburg; Dr. Cauffman, York Springs; W. R. Stewart, Petersburg; Lilly & Reiley, New Oxford; W. Wolf, East Berlin; J. Brinkerhoff, Millerstown; J. Burkholder, Hendersville; J. Aulabaugh, Hampton; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; H. Shriver, Littlestown; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; and most Store-keepers and Druggists in the U. States.

Nov. 26. y

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP

THIS establishment will now be carried on by T. WARREN & SON, who take pleasure in being able to announce to their friends and the public generally that they have constantly on hand a very great variety of

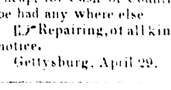
HOLLOWARE & STOVES,

including Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles &c.; Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the fashioned HATHAWAY.

To Farmers they would say, they have on hand an excellent assortment of

Farming Implements,

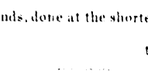
consisting of the renowned Seyler Ploughs, Woodcock's & Witherow's, D. Warren's Patent Windmill, Straw-cutters, &c.



BLACKSMITHING

is carried on by the best of workmen. They will still carry on the

BOOT & SHOE



Shop, in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—

☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

☞All of the above mentioned articles, with a great many others not named, will be furnished as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, April 29. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

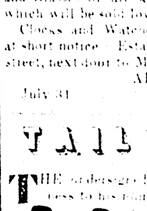
and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to Mr. Middlecoff's Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER

July 31 tf

TAILORING.



THE undersigned takes this method of returning his sincere thanks for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, and respectfully calls attention to the fact that he has just received from the city the latest

FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS

and will be prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with promptness and a style not to be excelled by any other establishment in this place. ☞All work warranted to give satisfaction.

J. H. SKELLY.

☞*An Apprentice to the Tailoring* business can hear of a situation at the date of this publication. Lad must be of good character and of good habits. One from the country would be preferred.

J. H. S.

Gettysburg, Sept 7. tf

HATS AND CAPS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a new and full supply of

Hats, Caps Boots and Shoes,

of all kinds, prices, and styles which will be sold cheap for the cash or on the usual credit to punctual customers. Boots to order by the Patent Lever. My stock is the largest and best selected ever opened in this market. Call and see.

W. W. PAXTON

Oct. 7 tf

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

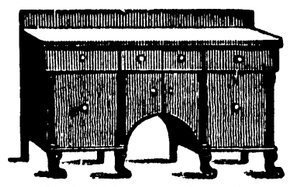
CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves

LEONARD STOUGH

Gettysburg April 29 tf



CABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years; and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH, PRODUCE, and LUMBER, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

☞All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials, and by experienced workmen.

COFFINS.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.

DAVID HEAGY.

☞An APPRENTICE to the Cabinet-making business will be taken, if application be made soon. One from the country would be preferred.

D. H.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2. tf

GENTLEMEN who may need a Superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at SAMSON'S.

GETTYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, under the direction of *M. A. G. WALLACE*, will be re-opened on *Monday the 2d of September*, and continue in two sessions of five months each, until the last of June—leaving July and August for vacation, instead of May and October.

TERMS:—Ten Dollars per session of five months, with extra charges for the Languages, Drawing and Fancy-work. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, till the end of the session; and no deductions from the price will be made, except for time lost by the Teacher, or *protracted* illness of the pupils.

REFERENCES TO

Rev. Dr Krauth,	John B M'Pherson,
Rev Dr. Schmucker,	Robert G. Harper,
Rev Dr Baugher,	Dr. D Horner,
Rev R Johnston,	Hon. M. M'Clean,
Professor Jacobs,	J. A. Thompson,
Professor Stoever,	J B Danner,
Dr. D Gilbert,	D. M. Smyser.

Sept. 2. tf

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County.

AT the solicitation of a number of citizens, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.—Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be thankful for your support.

J. J. BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Feb. 17. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me at the last canvass for County Officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the Office of *Clerk of the Courts*, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, to the best of my ability, and shall feel grateful to you for your support.

EDEN NORRIS

Straban township, Jan. 27 tc

Register and Recorder.

To my Fellow Voters of Adams County.

I respectfully present myself to your consideration, and that of the Whig County Convention for nomination as a candidate for the Office of *Register and Recorder* of Adams County, and with due deference solicit your interest and votes

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.

Conowago township, Jan 27 tc

Register and Recorder.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER and RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

JAMES MILHENNY

Mountjoy township, Jan 27. tc

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

DANIEL PLANK

Menallen township, Jan. 27. tc

Register and Recorder.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an Independent candidate for the Office of *Register and Recorder*. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful for your kindness.

WM. F. WALTER

Butler township, Jan. 27. tc

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.—

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, to the best of my ability, and shall feel grateful for your kindness.

W. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Dec 20 tf

COUNTY TREASURER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be so favored as to obtain the nomination and be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

GEO ARNOLD.

Gettysburg Dec 30. tf

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned gratefully acknowledges the liberal support extended to him in the last canvass for COUNTY TREASURER and respectfully announces to his friends and fellow-citizens of the County, that he will be a candidate for that office at the next election—subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. If nominated and elected, his best efforts will be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.

THOMAS WARREN

Gettysburg, Dec. 30. tf

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the support extended to me in the last canvass for the Sheriffalty, and encouraged by the representation of friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be fortunate enough to be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity

DANIEL MINNIGH.

Latimore township, Jan. 13. tc

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention,) and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Jan. 20. tf

SHERIFFALTY.

I offer myself to the Citizens of Adams county, as an Independent Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, and respectfully solicit their support. Should they confer the office upon me, I shall be thankful, and endeavor to do its duties with faithfulness and impartiality.

ISAAC NEELY.

Freddom township, Jan. 27. tc

KELLER KURTZ has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Brother's Nonpareil Honey Dew Cavendish TOBACCO, to which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medical discovery of the day.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE, and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system, while under the strengthening and giving vitalizing influence of Galvanism as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists in the fact that they correct and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

*They strengthen the

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 7th, 1851.

An Apprentice to learn the Printing business, will be taken at this Office. None need apply but such as are active, and of steady habits. An early application is desired.

Forensic Exercises.

We are requested to mention that there will be FORENSIC EXERCISES, by the Junior Class of Pennsylvania College, on *Tuesday Evening the 15th of April*, in Christ's Church, Gettysburg. The public generally are invited to attend.

Painful Event.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. HUGH BLACK, a very respectable citizen of Cumberland township, north of Gettysburg, put an end to his existence by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. He had been ploughing in one of his fields, but after ploughing a round or two, he went into a fence corner near and committed the melancholy act.—His mind had been somewhat disordered for some time, which no doubt led to this unfortunate event.

Lectures on Astronomy.

Dr. MORRON has been lecturing, during the past week, in this place, upon Astronomy. His lectures have been very respectably attended; and all who have heard him express much gratification. The two last lectures are on to-night and to-morrow night. Admission to each Lecture 12½ cents.

Mr. Webster.

This distinguished citizen left Washington on Monday afternoon last, on his way to Marshfield, his seat in Massachusetts, where he will remain a few weeks, says the National Intelligencer, to give attention to his home affairs, and to recruit his health, which has very perceptibly suffered from a long season of incessant official occupation.

Mr. Webster took Harrisburg on his route, and reached there on Tuesday afternoon, where he was received by the Legislature as the guest of the State. An account of his reception and speech will be found in the preceding columns.

On Wednesday morning, in company with Gov. Johnston, Senator Cooper, Gen. Cameron, and a number of distinguished citizens, he proceeded upon the Pennsylvania Railroad as far as the new bridge over the Susquehanna, and after inspecting that magnificent specimen of architecture, returned, and the whole party visited the Senate chamber and the House of Representatives, where every attention was paid to the distinguished guest. He dined with Gen. Cameron at Middletown, and proceeded to Philadelphia in the afternoon, on his way north.

When Mr. WEBSTER passed through York on Tuesday last, on his way to Harrisburg, he was welcomed by the citizens, without distinction of party, and a very appropriate address delivered to him by Thomas C. Hambly, Esq., to which Mr. Webster replied in brief, but forcible and eloquent terms.

Johnston and Bigler.

Wm. F. Johnston, our present worthy Governor, and Col. William Bigler, of Clearfield county, will, says the last Lancaster Examiner, undoubtedly be the Whig and Loco nominees for Governor next summer. The Locos, with their usual swaggering and boasting, are exulting over the prospect that their man will be more than a match for ours in the Gubernatorial race—but that remains to be decided. It is not the first time these two gentlemen were pitted against each other. In 1847 Bigler represented Clearfield, Armstrong, &c. in the State Senate, but the very next year Johnston was returned for the same district. As Gov. Johston proved himself an overmatch for the Colonel in their own district, it is equally probable that he will come off victorious in the State canvass.

Counterfeit $10 notes on the York Bank are in circulation. They are of the last plate, dated Feb. 1, 1847, Letter A., No. 1426, payable to J. Hahn. The medallion heads on the ends are coarsely done; the whole appearance of the note is bad—blurred and black; the paper is darker than that of the genuine bills; and the signatures are poor imitations.

A prospectus is issued for a monthly Agricultural paper, to be called the "Pennsylvania Farm Journal," Professor Haldeman to be editor, and A. M. Spangler publisher, at Lancaster, for $1 per year, in advance to single subscribers, with abatement to clubs. It will abound with Illustrations of Fruits, Agricultural Implements, Designs for Farm Buildings, Portraits of Domestic Animals, &c., and is intended to be a Record of the Agriculture of the State. It will, no doubt, be a useful paper.

Graham's Magazine, for May, is already on our table. Its embellishments are splendid, and indeed have been rarely excelled in any periodical. The contents are all original.

The Harrisburg Telegraph announces the death of Judge Wm. CLARK, of Dauphin county. Judge Clark was a man of well known energy and integrity, and for many years held distinguished positions in the State and Union, all of which he filled with honor and ability.

We have been requested to give place, in the "Sentinel," to the following communication addressed to the Directors of the Poor. It is signed by thirty citizens.—Their names are left with us for the examination of any concerned in the matter—of which we know nothing personally.

For the Adams Sentinel

To the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment.

We, the undersigned citizens of Adams county, respectfully ask an explanation how it comes that the Accounts are higher under the present administration than they were under the administration of Mr. John Houck. Much is said of Reformation, Views of Directors, Flour, Extra Fees, &c. &c.

[*Signed by 30 Tax Payers.*]

Another attempt was made by the Legislature of Massachusetts on Wednesday last, to elect a U. S. Senator; but, like the previous ones, it failed—Mr. Sumner, the candidate of the coalition of democrats and free soilers, lacking 12 votes of an election After a protracted discussion, the election was laid over for three weeks. Mr. Stone (dem.) declared during the debate, that the coalition had now terminated.

A fire broke out at Erie, Pa. on Friday morning last, which destroyed ten stores and the Eagle Tavern. The amount of loss is not yet ascertained.

The Presbyterian Congregation of Chambersburg has tendered an unanimous call to the Rev. DAVID X. JUNKIN, D. D. of New Jersey, to be their pastor. It is understood the call will be accepted.

The deposites of gold at the mint in Philadelphia, for March, amount to $8,000,000, making $11,000,000 since the 1st of January. The total average for March amounts to $6,250,000, and since the 1st of January, to $14,000,000.

The death warrant for the execution of George Pharaoh, convicted in Chester county, for the murder of Rachel Sharpless, has been issued by Gov. Johnston. It fixes Friday the 29th of August as the day for his execution. The Village Record says that the mind of the unfortunate wretch appears to be undisturbed by the horrible crime of which he has been convicted, or by the awful doom which awaits him.

Effect of Abolishing Capital Punishment.—The Secretary of State in Michigan being asked by a Canadian gentleman how many convictions for murder have taken place since hanging was abolished, replies:

In 1847, for manslaughter, 1; in 1848, murder in first degree, 4; do. murder in second degree, 1; in 1849, murder in first degree, 1; do. murder in second degree, 8. In 1850, no convictions for murder or manslaughter. To the question whether murder has been more frequent since the law was changed, he replies at length in the negative.

The Reform State Convention of Maryland has put its veto upon Lotteries in that State, by adopting, by a decided vote, the following as Section 38 of the new Constitution:

"No lottery grant shall ever hereafter be authorized by the Legislature of this State."

Good!

Wm. Duffy, an old man 70 years of age, whilst engaged in cleaning dirt from a switch of the railroad track in West Philadelphia on Tuesday, was crushed to death by a train backing on him.

Mr. Peter Byers, near Frizzleburg, Carroll county, Md., put an end to his life on Thursday week, by hanging, in a fit of derangement. He was about 50 years of age, leaves a large family, and numerous friends to mourn his death!

There has been a Convention of Negroes sitting in the City of New York. On Tuesday evening they passed strong resolutions against the Fugitive Slave Law, expressing a purpose to resist its execution as far as possible; and also a resolution for the appointment of a committee to complete such an organization of the 1800 colored voters in the city as shall be felt at the next and all future elections.

John Porter, Esq., late of the borough of Northumberland, who recently died at St. Johns, W. I., whither he had gone to recruit his health, made the following charitable bequests: To the First Presbyterian church of Northumberland, for the support of its pastor, $10,000; Sunday School attached to said church, $1,000; American Board of Foreign Missions, $3,000; Philadelphia Home Mission, $3,000; Educational board of Philadelphia, $3,000; Total, $20,000.

Mr. Porter built that beautiful church in Northumberland, known as the First Presbyterian, and during his life contributed $600 annually towards the support of its pastor. He also built a neat church some three miles above Northumberland on the North Branch.

Some of the Landlords in Chester county, talk of having a meeting for the purpose of agreeing to measure all the liquor sold at their Bars. We are told that when the bottle is set out, from accident or otherwise, it sometimes happens that the customer pours out an over dose. When this is the case the most curious effects are observed—a dizziness of the head is felt, and the person experiences a difficulty in locomotion!

Death from Tight Lacing.—A young lady died at Bristol, England, lately, from the compression of the stomach and viscera by tight lacing. She was perfectly free from disease, and there was no other visible cause of death.

Latest from Europe.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Thursday, from Liverpool.

There is no news of interest.

There had been a slight advance in Breadstuffs, Cotton, and Provisions.

The election in Rhode Island took place on Wednesday. The Democrats have elected their Governor by about 600, and other State officers by 250 majority. The Senate stands 14 democrats, 13 whigs—4 no choice. The House 31 democrats, 25 whigs—6 no choice.

Capt. Enos Small, of York, a few days ago, was seized with *mania a potu*, from excessive drink, and was taken to the Hospital, where he was placed on the third story. On the same night he either fell or threw himself out of the window, and was so much injured that he died in a few hours.

H. Jones Brooke, Esq., of Delaware county, has declined the Consulship to Belfast, which was tendered him by President Fillmore.

On Saturday evening week, the wife of Mr. Taylor, of Syracuse, N. Y., attempted to fill a spirit-gas lamp while burning.—One of her children ran against her, which upset the lamp and ignited the spirit. In attempting to extinguish the flame, her clothes took fire, and she was dreadfully burned over the whole body. She lingered in intense pain until Sunday at 1 o'clock, when death ended her sufferings.

The Legislature of Virginia has adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, a series of Resolutions expressing the determination of that State to abide by the "Compromise" measures of the last Congress;—giving expression of sympathy with South Carolina in her pro-slavery views, but counselling against all projects for a dissolution of the Union, and declaring that Virginia will take no part in the proposed Southern Congress

The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal utterly denies the story which has been pretty extensively circulated, that Ohio has passed a law nullifying the fugitive slave bill in that State. The Journal says that no such law has passed the Legislature, or either branch of it.

The intelligence from the frontier of Texas and from New Mexico of the renewal of Indian barbarities upon the unprotected inhabitants, calls for the attention of the government. What can be done in the emergency is a question, for the government is left by Congress without means to afford the necessary protection to the inhabitants. The additional mounted regiments called for were not granted, and the Quartermaster's department were cut down by an ill-timed and penny-saving policy, which will, in the end, be very costly.

The government has not the means even to employ the regular army in the service, for there is no adequate appropriation for the transportation and subsistence of troops in that wilderness. The solemn treaty engagements of the United States with Mexico, and the obligations of the government to protect our fellow citizens of New Mexico and of Texas are alike disregarded. An army of twenty thousand men for a few years to come will be necessary —*Sun.*

Three Cent Coin.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers that preparations are making for a large issue of three cent pieces from the U. States Mint at an early day. By authority from the Treasury Department, a great part of the Silver Bullion Fund will be converted into these pieces; and after receiving a sufficient supply for the various Government offices, the balance will be exchanged for deposits of foreign silver coins or bullion, and also *for American gold or silver coins.* A fund is likewise provided for procuring future supplies of silver bullion for this coinage, so that all the public demands may be satisfied. To prevent undue accumulation of these coins in single hands, a discretion is allowed to decline selling more than $150 worth at a time to one applicant. The amount to be sold is $30. Authority is also given to deliver the coins in distant cities at the cost of the Mint for transportation, as is now the case in distributing the copper coinage. Notice will hereafter be given of the time at which applications for the new coin will be received.

The York Republican in noticing the newly elected U. S. Senators, facetiously remarks that although Pennsylvania has withdrawn her Locofoco *Sturgeon*, New York has sent a Whig *Fish* to supply his place. It is only fair that the tenant of the water should have a Senator, while the earth has its *Clay* and *Downs*—the trees their *Underwood*—the beasts their *Badger*—the storms their *Hale*—the sun its *Bright*-ness—the soldiers their *Shields*—the mechanics their *Cooper* and *Mason*—men their *Foote* and *Soule*—sportsmen their *Hunter* and *Chase*—churches their *Bell*—manufacturers their *Miller*—servants a *Butler*—flour a *Rusk*—monarch a *King*—tricksters their *Dodges*, and the man's wife who went to Cousin Sally Dilliard's party her *Wade*. The birds have no Senator, unless it be *Daw*-son; as for the progressive, they have a *Walker*.

For the World's Fair.—A hog of 1,400 lbs. weight, raised in New Jersey by Mr. Benson, was taken on board the Saranac, on Saturday, to be taken to the World's Fair for exhibition.

At the burning of the tavern of Mr. H. L. Truby, in Catfish, Clarion, Pa., on 23d March, James Corcoran was killed by falling from a porch while escaping, and Phil. Snow was so badly burned that he died.

Large Egg.

Mr. JOSEPH O. THOMPSON, of Germany township, presented us, a few days ago, with a Hen's Egg, which measured 7½ inches in circumference one way, and 6½ inches the other, and weighed 3 ounces.

Sartain's Magazine, for May, has been received. It is elegantly embellished. The committee on the Prize Essays are now engaged in reading the manuscripts, and will give their decision early in May.

The Conestoga Bridge, over the Conestoga, near Lancaster, was burnt down on Friday morning. It caught from the sparks of a locomotive.

Another fugitive slave was arrested in Boston on Friday. There was resistance made, and considerable excitement. The negro stabbed the officer in the groin. The latest dispatch is dated 8 o'clock on Friday night, when apprehensions were entertained of a serious riot Large crowds of negroes were assembled to rescue the fugitive; but strong bodies of police guarded the avenues leading to the State House, and the authorities evince every determination to uphold the supremacy of the law.

An Old Stoger.—Andrew Drew, of Durham, N. H., voted at the late election for the *seventy fifth* time. He is 96 years old, and has never missed a town meeting.

Army Asylum.—It is stated that the commissioners appointed to choose the site of the Army Asylum, have purchased Woodley, a beautiful country seat near Georgetown, occupied by Colonel Lorenzo Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General. The price paid was $20,000.

Germans at the West.—Of the three hundred thousand souls in Wisconsin, more than one hundred thousand are said to be Germans. This race of men are settling the country on the sources of the Mississippi very rapidly, and in that region, if in any part of the Union, the German character and customs seem likely to impress themselves on the population.

Horrible State of a British Ship.—The British ship Bianche, Captain Duckitt, arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ultimo, in the most filthy and disgusting condition.—She left Liverpool on the 22d January with 500 souls, in all. On the 21st February the ship fever made its appearance, and twenty-six deaths occurred. Subsequently, all the ship's crew was attacked. The captain is now down with fever, both mates confined to their berths, and about seventy or eighty cases of ship fever on board.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 25 to 4 31
Wheat,	98 to 1 00
Rye,	66 to 68
Corn,	58 to 59
Oats,	41 to 42
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 7 75

Married,

On the 28th ult., by Rev. Adam Height, Mr JOHN WANK, to Miss CAROLINE MEALS—both of Menallen township.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr Rosenmiller, Mr. WM. FIESER, to Miss NANCY STONESIFER—both of Littlestown.

On the 18th ult. by the Rev. J Ulrich, Mr. DANIEL SMITH to Miss MARGARET DELAP—all of this county

On the 27th ult, by the same, Mr. PETER GROSS to Miss ELIZABETH FINK—both of this county

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM COULSON to Miss ELIZABETH STONER, of East Berlin—both of this county.

Died,

On Monday last, Major ROBERT THOMPSON, of Cumberland township, in the 85th year of his age. The deceased was a much respected and esteemed citizen

On Thursday last, Mr. DAVID DEARDORFF, of Franklin township, aged 72 years 7 months and 14 days

On the 31st ult, Mrs. ELIZA RAFFENSBERGER, wife of Mr. Moses Raffensberger, of Franklin township, and daughter of Mr. Anthony Deardorff, aged 26 years 7 months and 1 day

On the 23d ult., Mr MICHAEL DELLONE, of Franklin township aged 68 years and 2 months.

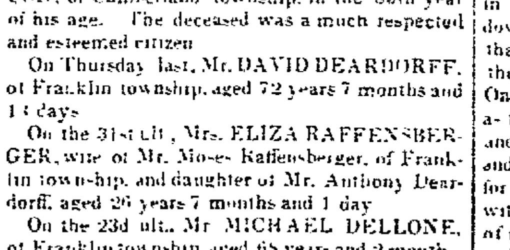
On the 27th of March, at her residence in Sinking Valley, Blair county, Pa., Mrs. JANE KYLE, formerly of Adams county, in the 90th year of her age.

On the 27th ult. SARAH ELLEN, youngest daughter of Jesse and Mary Ann Johns, of Petersburg, (Y S) aged 1 year and 5 days.

On the 25th ult, in McSherrystown SARAH ELLEN, daughter of Rufus and Elmira Krug, aged 1 year 6 months and 15 days

The Pew-holders in the Presbyterian Church are requested to pay over their PEW RENTS for the past year, as speedily as possible, to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, that the Trustees may not fail in meeting their engagements. J. B. M'PHERSON, *Pres't.*

April 7.



RAILROAD MEETING.

THE following persons, who are named in the "Act to incorporate the Gettysburg Railroad Company," as Commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions, and organize said Company, to wit —Robert M'Curdy, Josiah Benner, Henry Myers, John Picking, Samuel Durboraw, William M'Sherry George Basehoar, John Bushy, Joseph Kepner, Jacob Diehl, Bernard Hildebrand, Charles Blish, William B. Wilson, John Musselman, sen., Abraham Kuse, John Musselman jr., William R Sadler, George Deardorff Jacob Y Bushey, Joseph Hall, Jacob Feiser, Tempest Wilson, Samuel Fahnestock, George Shryock, David Horner, Andrew Heintzleman, Samuel Miller, Alexander R Stevenson, David Gilbert, Moses M'Clean, Daniel M Smyser, S. S. Schmucker, David M'Conaughy, William W Hamersly, James D. Paxton of the county of Adams, Abner H. Bender, Daniel Raffensberger, Daniel Kraber, of the county of York, George W. Hamersly, Ellis Lewis, of the county of Lancaster, John Thomason, of Philadelphia, and John M Stevenson jr., of Baltimore City, are requested to meet at the Court-house in Gettysburg on *Saturday the 19th of April, inst* at 11 o'clock, A. M., to prepare for organization—

And a GENERAL RAILROAD MEETING will be held on the *following Tuesday* (22d), at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the same place, to take steps to prosecute the work with vigor.

Keep up the spirit that is abroad through the County—Let no man forget that he is interested in this project—and we CAN and WILL succeed

By order of the Commissioners.

April 7 td

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAVING extended his business, is now opening as large a stock of

FRESH GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time in this place. The stock consists of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Cassinetts, Jeans, Drillings, Summer Cloths, and Plaids,

with many other articles for Gentlemen's wear—all very cheap. Call and examine. Also, a great variety of

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

Silks, plain, striped, and plaid Calicoes, Ginghams, M. De Laines, Berage, Berage de Laines, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Trimmings,

with almost every article in the Dry Good line. A large stock of

CARPETING,

Domestics, Fresh Groceries, QUEENSWARE, WOODEN-WARE, &c.,

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves We pledge ourselves not to be undersold in any article by any establishment in the place. What we promise, we intend to do, and no mistake Give us a call

Gettysburg, April 7. tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

At Fahnestocks' Store.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have received the largest and best selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

ever before offered in the County, having just returned from the Cities, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Vestings, Satinetts, Calicoes, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Cambrics, Cord, Valencias. Also,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Berage, Berage de Laines, Mous. de Laines, Lawns, Poplins, Ginghams, &c., &c.,

also a splendid assortment of

DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, BONNETS,

Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Artificial Tabs, Palm and Leghorn Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Parasols & Umbrellas, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

CARPETS,

and a complete assortment of

Queensware, Groceries, &c.,

all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices.

Call and examine before purchasing, as we consider it no trouble to show goods.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

April 7 tf

THE PREJUDICES OVERCOME.

THERE is one thing certain, that the prejudices which had so long existed in the minds of many persons, against Ready-made Clothing, have been almost entirely overcome in this community by the positive proof furnished by MARCUS SAMSON to those who have been dealing with him, that Clothing can be procured at his establishment of the best qualities and at infinitely lower prices than can be had anywhere else. He has shown that he can sell his ready-made clothing for less than the natural cost of the material of which they are made. His mode of buying and laying in goods enables him to do what he says, and he defies all competition, no matter in what place, County or State It is hardly necessary to say a word more. His friends and customers are convinced that they can save money by buying from him He sells for cash, and has but one price He never asks more than what he means to take. His object is not to make as much as he can out of a customer who may favor him with a call His aim is always to make honest bargains by which he may procure permanent customers. It is a mistaken idea with some people, that when they can succeed in jewing a man down they save something It is not so. A person who is in the habit of permitting himself to be jewed down, is always prepared for it by asking more than he wishes to take. The one-price system is the only proper and correct mode of dealing.—One gentleman will then get his clothing as cheap as the other I invite the attention of my friends and the public generally to my stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just opened, and guarantee for them in advance that they will be pleased with both goods and prices My stock consists of a general assortment of all descriptions, sizes, and qualities, together with an assortment of Jewelry, Pistols, Guitars, Violins, Accordons, a lot of Carpet Bags both for Ladies and gentlemen, a few Gothic eight-day and thirty hour Clocks, a few large Looking-Glasses, and a variety of other articles. I thank my friends and customers for their past patronage and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

I have on hand a good second-hand *Piano*, and an excellent *Seraphine* adapted to sacred music and church use—both of which will be disposed of very low.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Gettysburg, April 7. tf

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company have declared a Dividend of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* on each share of the Capital Stock, to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 3d of April—at York, by PHILIP SMYSER, Treasurer—at Gettysburg, by

GEO. SWOPE, *Ass't Treasurer.*

April 7. 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of Hugh Black, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of HUGH BLACK, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Straban township, in said county, he hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to said estate to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated for settlement

WILLIAM BLACK, *Adm'r*

April 7. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Conrad Shelly, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CONRAD SHELLY, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Tyrone township, in said county he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same without delay, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN ECKENRODE, *Adm'r.*

April 7 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Catharine Miller, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CATHARINE MILLER late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, in said county, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. S. HAMILTON, *Adm'r.*

March 31. 6t

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Hanover Branch Rail-Road Company.

THE Stockholders of the "Hanover Branch Railroad Company," are hereby notified that they are required to pay

FIVE DOLLARS,

on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before *the 3d day of May next*, to the undersigned, at the office of the "Hanover Savings Institution"

The Stockholders, residing in Petersburg and vicinity, are authorized to pay their subscriptions to WILLIAM GARDNER, merchant, in Petersburg; those in Littlestown and vicinity, to HENRY SHRIVER, merchant, in Littlestown; and those in Gettysburg and vicinity, to JOHN H. M'CLELLAN, at the Bank of Gettysburg.

Certificates of Stock, signed by the President and Treasurer, will be left with the above named persons, who will deliver them to the Stockholders

It is the intention of the Board to require monthly payments of Five Dollars on each share of stock, until all is paid.

By order of the Board,

JACOB FORNEY, *Pres't pro tem.*

M E TRONE, *Treasurer.*

April 7. td

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, April 1st, 1851.

A
Arndt John
Arndt David
B
Bomgardner Edward
Benner S. C.
Bluebaugh Lyname
Bricker Maria
Becker Mrs Henrietta
Border Franklin
C
Collamer George
Culp John
Clapsaddle David
Campbell Lee
Comfort Peter
D
Derr John T.
Davis Charles W.
E
Essick Ludwig
Eakens Cliftons
Eicker John
F
Foster James 2
Firestone Peter
Fisher Abram
G
Glass Sarah A.
Geitter Jacob
H
Hickey Peter
Heriter Israel
Hall Edward J.
Hagerman Nathaniel
Harper Thomas
Hart Andrew
Hall William
Herreder Jacob
Hess Daniel 2
Houghtelin Cornelius
Hartman Jacob 2
Haner Jacob
Harner William
J
Jacobs Michael
K
Keckler Miss Susannah
King Hugh
L
Lahman Miss Mary 2
Latta Miss Eliza
Lister Cornelius
Little George O.
M
M'Millan David, sen.
Moritz Peter, John or Nicholas
Menges Miss Caroline
M'Ilheny Victor K.
N
Nothnagle Barbara
Nolen Thomas
Neely Miss Mary Jane
P
Plitt Miss Annie S.
Packer Anthony
Paxton Robert
Peters Miss Julian
R
Rhoads Jonas
Rolman John
Robinette Miss M. P. M.
Rex George Wm.
S
Snyder Mrs. Catharine
Smayer Jacob
Stoner Christopher
Smith Charles
Saum Miss Sarah
Smith H. W.
Shriver George
Sanders Frances
Sheets Henry
Sterner Mrs. Susannah
Snelly John C.
Sinders Co
T
Taggert Samuel
Thompson James 2
Trostle George jr
Thompson William
W
Wilson William
Wolf Jacob, sen
Wisler Miss Mary Ann
Weaver Miss Sarah
Wilson Miss Rebecca
Waggoner Daniel
Weikart George
Walter Mrs. Hannah E.
Wolf Frederick
Wilson Mrs Mary H.
Y
Yeagy John
Years Miss Susan

A. D. BUEHLER, *P. M.*

Persons calling for letters in the above List, will please say they are advertised.

April 7. 3t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

TO the delinquent Stockholders of the Waynesboro', Greencastle and Mercersburg Turnpike Road Company, notice is hereby given to those whose names are hereto attached, their heirs and representatives, that under the provision of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Shares of Stock standing on the books of the Company, in the name of each delinquent Stockholder, as designated below, if not paid up in full, to George H. Davidson, Treasurer, at Greencastle, *on or before the 20th day of October, A. D.* 1851, will then be forfeited to the Company.

	No. Shares.	Am't.	Am't p'd	Am'nt unp.
William Huston,	5	$500,00	$407,50	$247,90
Jacob Gearhart,	5	500,00	25,25	1272,35
Jacob Angle,	5	500,00	470,67	62 52
Baltzer G. Goll,	3	300,00	15,15	763,39
George Horrman,	10	1000,00	181,50	2192,77
Hugh Garven,	2	200,00	20,20	481,56
James I. Huston,	4	400,00	226,41	465,21
John Beatty,	5	500,00	241,66	692,35
John Kohler,	4	400,00	40,40	963,72
David Angle,	3	300,00	15,15	763,39
Elizabeth Reed,	11	1100,00	827,96	729,06
David Hammond	2	200,00	75,75	360 99
David Holsinger,	2	200,00	30,30	454,79
John Scott,	10	1000,00	50,50	2544,66
Archibald Rankin,	5	500,00	333,74	418,77
John Olig,	5	500,00	348,85	405,98
Andrew Hartman,	2	200,00	25 25	368,33
En Sammer's heirs,	6	600,00	446,55	427,32
Simon Pecker,	4	400,00	43,43	955,60
Wm M Marshall,	3	300 00	31,82	247,47
John Shaffer,	10	1000,00	207,66	2421,03
Peter Hawbecker,	2	200,00	96 63½	40,33
Mathias Young,	5	500,00	184,95	54,75
Peter Elliott,	2	200,00	478,75	397,96
Frederick Goyer,	2	200,00	51,51	508,93
Sam'l F Johnston,	2	200,00	10,10	268,02
Thomas Westby,	2	200,00	99,99	450 74
Lodwick Gernigan,	1	100,00	96,80	6,57
John Lambert,	3	300,00	241,51	156,75
George Barkdoll,	3	300,00	241,51	156,75
John Huber,	1	100,00	10 10	240,93
Adam Cook,	½	50,00	41,07	23,93
John Flanagan,	4	400 00	95,17	806,94
Christian Mack,	1	100,00	45,71	142,51
James Gettys,	2	200,00	131,30	184,11
D d Stoner, of A'm	2	200,00	155,08	120,38

THOMAS M'CAULEY, *Pres't.*

MANAGERS.

WILLIAM MEDCALF, JEREMIAH GORDON,
JOHN G. MAXWELL, JOHN RITCHEY.
SAMUEL BUHRMAN, JOHN RUTHRAUFF.

By order of the Board,

GEO. H. DAVIDSON, *Treas'r*

March 31 6m

A CARD.

THE Summer Session of the New Oxford COLLEGIATE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE for 1851, will open in its various branches, on *Monday the 14th of April next*, and continue till the 1st of October following

Prices of tuition as heretofore, viz: $10 in the Collegiate and $20 in the Medical Department, payment in advance (No extra charges)

For Pupils from a distance the Principal will, if desired procure board washing and mending, in respectable houses, for $75 per annum, payment quarterly in advance

Parents and Guardians, who wish their sons or wards to receive a thorough education without endangering their physical or moral health, are invited to come and examine *the Institute personally*, since the evidence of our own senses is more to be relied upon, than on any other

M. D. G. PFEIFFER, M. D *Principal.*

New Oxford Institute, March 24. 1d

TIN WARE! TIN WARE!

THE subscriber has on hand at his TIN WARE ESTABLISHMENT, in

Chambersburg street, opposite the Post Office,

A Large Assortment of TIN WARE,

which he will sell on moderate terms Call and see. GEO. E. BUEHLER

March 10 3t

Printing of every description

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the

Largest, Cheapest & Best

selected STOCK OF GOODS, ever before offered in the County, such as

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS,

Satin and other Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, De Laines, Linen Lustres, Calicoes, Swiss & Mull Muslins, Domestics,

and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention. Also, a large and splendid assortment of

Jewelry and Watches,

cheaper than ever. Also,

FAMILY GROCERIES, (very low.)

Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell 30 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest.

AB'M ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, March 31. tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on SATURDAY the 19th day of APRIL next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of John Weigle, Thomas Sillix, Pine Grove lands, and others, containing 116 ACRES, more or less; about 50 acres cleared, of which there are about 6 acres in Meadow, and the residue in good Timber, on which is erected a

two-story Log House,

with Basement story of stone, Double Log Barn, Log Spring-house, with a good Spring attached, and other Out-buildings on the premises; there is also an Orchard of Fruit Trees on the premises, such as Apples, Peaches, Pears and Plums ——Seized and taken in execution as the property of *John Taucer.*

WILLIAM FICKES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 31 1851. ts

Ten per cent of the purchase money upon all Sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

LINDSEY STURGEON,

LATE of Oxford township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—a widow named Margaret, and issue, to wit: Henry Sturgeon Lindsey Sturgeon, John Sturgeon, and Frederick Sturgeon, (the petitioner) Margaret, intermarried with Joseph Stough Sarah Ann Sturgeon, a minor, having for her guardian Jacob Martin, of said County, and Grandchildren, the issue of his deceased daughter Eliza, (who was intermarried with Moses Lockhart) to wit Andrew J. Lockhart, and Margaret Jane Lockhart minors, and having for their guardian Jacob Martin, also Grandchildren the issue of his deceased son, William Sturgeon, to wit: Mary Ann, William S., Robert L. and Alexander Sturgeon, all minors, and having for their guardian Jacob Martin, of said County—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Monday the 14th day of April next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, upon the following Property to wit:

No 1. A certain Farm, or Tract of Land, situate in Oxford township, adjoining lands of Matthew Timmins, Francis Felix, Christian Lawrence, and others, containing Ninety-two Acres and One Hundred and Forty Perches. The improvements thereon are a two story Frame Dwelling-house brick kitchen, bank barn, spring house, two springs near the house, and appurtenances—About 14 Acres are woodland, and about 15 Acres are Meadow, and the remainder good arable land, in a good state of cultivation.

No. 2 A Tract of Woodland, situate on the Pigeon Hills, in Berwick township, adjoining lands of Joseph Shafter, and others, known as Nos. 6 and 7, containing Nine Acres and One Hundred and Four Perches.

No 3. A Tract of Woodland, situate on said Pigeon Hills, and township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Henry Lett, Lawrence Oyster, and known as No. 9, containing Five Acres and Seventy Perches.

No 4. A Tract of Land, situate in the town of New Oxford, and County aforesaid, including four Lots, to wit: No 173, 53, and two Lots on Pitt street, adjoining No. 173, lying in one body and improved as follows: a one and a half-story Log Dwelling-house, a log Stable, a well of water, and appurtenances

No. 5. Two Lots of Ground, lying in one body, in said town of Oxford, known as Nos. 5 and 6.—The improvements thereon are a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, frame Stable, and well of water and appurtenances—

To make partition of said premises to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased, if the same will admit of partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to inquire how many of the said heirs it will conveniently accommodate, and part and divide the same to and amongst as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the same whole and undivided.

WILLIAM FICKES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 3, 1851. td

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 21st day of April next*, viz:

210. The first account of David Miller, Administrator of the estate of Mary Wolf, deceased.

211. The second and final account of Samuel Allwine, Administrator of the estate of Conrad Allwine deceased

212 The first and final account of Robert M'Curdy, Administrator of the estate of William M'Curdy, deceased

213 The account of Norbert Geiger, Administrator of the estate [illegible]

214 [illegible]

215 The first [illegible] account of [illegible] Dellone, Administrator of the estate of Emanuel Kuhn, deceased

216 The first and final account of Samuel Durboraw, Administrator of the estate of George [illegible]

217 [illegible] and final account of [illegible] Executor of the last will and testament of Peter [illegible] deceased

218 The first and final account of Samuel Durboraw, Guardian of Andrew S. Miller

219 The first account of George Brown and Jacob George [illegible] testament of Michael Hartzell, deceased

220 The first account of Jacob L. Grass and Noah Miller, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Grass, deceased.

221 The first and final account of Robert M'Ilheny and Robert K. M'Ilheny, Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. S. Ilheny, dec'd

222 The first account of Robert Major, Executor of the last will and testament of James Major, deceased.

223 The second and final account of Daniel Diehl, John Blair and George Golden, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Diehl, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 24, 185[illegible]. tc

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A

SECOND-HAND [illegible]

Inquire at this Office Nov 19

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ed be God, our country, America, consists next in the great example of those who have gone before us and have left that example. We are not Americans if we resist the examples of our predecessors, anymore than if we trample upon the Constitution, the work of their hands. If we have real American hearts in our bosoms, every thing they said and every thing they did to honor and ennoble their country, impresses us with sentiments of profound respect and regard.

Gentlemen, will you allow me to interrupt the course of the few remarks which I had to make to you to-night, by proposing to you, out of the fullness of my heart, *"The glorious and immortal memory of George Washington."* [This toast was drank standing.]

Mr. WEBSTER resumed. Mr. President and gentlemen: In the lapse of years, and in the rising of one generation after another, it may very possibly happen, and we are sure that it does happen, and has happened, that the exact principles of the Union of these States are not always properly understood. It may not be amiss, therefore, though I do not propose to entertain this company by discourse upon commonplaces—it may not be amiss to recur now to what I conceive to be the original principle upon which these colonies were united, and the limitation upon these objects. These thirteen colonies, all of English origin, were settled on this continent at different times, and under different circumstances. They had differences of religious opinions; they established differences of local law and administration; they were, some of them, quite remote from another, but they were all subject to the Crown of England. And when, in the course of events, they all thought, and thought truly, they had just cause of complaint against the tyranny of England, their object was to unite in a common cause against a common enemy. How unite? For what purpose unite? For what ends unite? Why, it never entered into their conceptions that they were to consolidate themselves into one Government; that they were to cease to be Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Carolina. Not at all. But they were to unite for those great purposes which should enable them to make a stand against the tyranny of the English Government. They were to come to an agreement upon things necessary for that purpose, and nothing else. The objects of common defence, and the general welfare, and afterwards the objects connected with commerce and revenue, which were important to all, were all they adopted as principles and objects of union and association. Nothing beyond that.

As I have said, they had differences of religious opinions. Maryland, your Maryland, was settled as a Catholic country, always tolerant, always liberal, persecuting nobody. Virginia was rather inclined to the religious notions of the Episcopal Church of England. The people of my country, at the North, were not only Protestants, but Dissenters. They were of the school of Cromwell and Sir Harry Vane. But what of that? When all their colonies came together for the general purpose of defence against a common enemy, what did they do? Did they seek to merge and confound and consolidate all these States into one great community? No such thing. They meant to unite upon those objects which were necessary for the common defence; and they meant to leave every thing else in the control of the States, to do just as they thought proper. That was a day of liberality and justice. It was a day in which religious opinions produced no effect upon the general sentiments of the country in regard to the association of all the States for general defence. Why, sir, did any body at the North, did any Protestant descendant of Cromwell, or any descendant of Harry Vane, whoever he was, feel any less confidence in the integrity and entire patriotism of Charles Carroll because he was a Catholic? Not at all. Nor did Maryland hesitate to accord the meed of patriotism, whenever it was due, to the Adamses, to Alexander Hamilton, to Rufus King, or whoever else belonged to the North, because they were of different sentiments in religion. Their association was political. It was founded upon general policy and union, a sort of confederacy at that time to resist the common enemy and do whatever was necessary for the common good. Gentlemen, I hope, for one, never to see this original idea departed from.

Now we come to other propositions.—There were differences of laws. The Southern States, without their own fault, by a course of events for which they were not responsible, had slavery established amongst them. Did not all the States know that? Did not they deal with them upon that basis? Did not they recognize that state of things? Entirely; entirely. That was a matter of local legislation, of State Right and State administration, with which the North at that time had not the slightest inclination to interfere in any respect whatever, and they ought not to have had, because it was one of those things that did not enter into the general scope of that political association which the colonies meant to form.

Gentlemen, I concur in the sentiments expressed by you all; and, thank God, they were expressed by you all in the resolutions passed here on the 10th of December. You say that "the Constitution of the United States has accomplished all the objects, civil and political, which the most sanguine of its framers and friends anticipated, and that the affections of the people of Maryland are justly riveted to its principles by the memory of the characters of the wise and good men who formed it, as well as by the blessings they liberally bestow through it to the world." That is my sentiment. My heart is in it. [Applause.] Altogether, I live and breathe, I walk and sleep—I had almost said, I prayed to God daily, in the very sentiment of that resolution. Then you go on to assert a sentiment equally just. You say that a proper appreciation of these blessings would lead every State in the Union to adopt all such measures as may from time to time be necessary to give complete and full effect to any provision in the Constitution, or the laws pursuant thereto, intended for the protection of any part of this great common country. True; exceedingly true. And allow me to say that any State—North or South, which departs so far from the sentiment of that resolution is disloyal to this Union. [Great applause.]

Further, as far as any act of that sort has been committed, such a State has no portion of my regard. I rebuke it whenever I speak, and on all occasions where it is proper for me to express my sentiments. If there are States—and I am afraid there are—which have sought, by ingenious contrivances of state Legislation, by round-about and crooked courses of policy [illegible] ration and fulfilment of the laws of Congress passed to carry into effect the compacts of the Constitution, that State, so far, is entitled to no regard from me.

At the North, there have been certainly some intimations in certain States of such a policy.

At the South, another danger seems to have arisen; and it is a subject of very serious lamentation to me. It would seem that there is a disposition in some quarters to secede from the Union of these States.—"Secede!"—a word of ominous import.—Secede for what? Secede from this Government, which has carried the country to such a pitch of glory in sixty or seventy years? To secede from all the honor and renown which it has accomplished? And to secede where? Whenever there is *a terminus a quo* there is *a terminus ad quem*. Where are they going? [Applause.] Whoever entertains such sentiments I regard with a spirit of commiseration. I think it is a malady of the mind. I think that their feelings have become entirely diseased. I think that they know not what they do.—And yet, gentlemen, I do not think it the part of prudence to criminate, or to taunt, or to provoke. Leave them to their own consideration. Let them dwell on secession many days and inwardly digest it. [Laughter.] And, so far as I have any voice in the councils of the country, this meditation of theirs shall never be disturbed; not a breath shall ruffle their sensibility, until it comes to a point where something is done that comes to an actual conflict with the Constitution. [Applause.]

It is painful when we reflect that a State so highly distinguished, so full of high spirits and cavaliers—a State which took such an active part in the revolution, and which took such an active part in the early administration of the Government—which has produced so many men who have honored the country, and honored themselves in the public service: it is painful, I say, and humiliating, to consider that their successors, the present generation, seem willing to forget the whole glories of their country, to take one stripe and one star and go out of the Union with them. [Laughter.]

A returning sense of patriotism and propriety will check them. I do not know what might happen if there had been a more general spirit of disunion. I cannot persuade myself that honest and honorable men, ingenuous men, young men who wish to live for glory, and renown, and character, will ever leave that Union which their fathers established, that Constitution which has made their State, like all the other States, what it is, when they come to sober moments of candid reflection.

I hope that while we maintain, as the State of Maryland has maintained, fixed and and determined sentiments in favor of the Constitution, we will hold no parley—and I hold no parley—with any body who would infract it in the slightest degree. While we maintain the necessity of establishing and sustaining those laws of adjustment which were passed by the last Congress, to settle the country—while we hold on to them with firmness and decision, I hope, nevertheless, we shall take a course not to provoke, or taunt, or insult those who feel a difference of sentiments. I hold the importance of maintaining those measures to be of the highest character and nature, every one of them, out and out, and through and through. [Applause.] I have no confidence in any body who seeks the support of any body who wishes to alter or modify those constitutional provisions. There they are. Many of these great measures are irrepealable. The settlement with Texas is as irrepealable as the admission of California. Other important objects of legislation, if not in themselves in the nature of grants, and therefore not so irrepealable, are just as important; and we are to bear no parleying upon it. We are to listen to no modifications or qualification. They are passed in conformity with the requisitions of the Constitution; and they must be performed and abided by, in whatever event, and at whatever cost. [Applause.]

His Excellency the Governor of Maryland was pleased to allude to me as one that had run some risks among his own people for the good of the country. What would I have been good for, if I had not been willing to do it? [Applause.] I do not consider myself born to a great destiny, but born to one destiny, and that is, to uphold with mind and heart and hand the Constitution of this country. [Great applause.] If this prophecy may fail, my attachment to the Constitution of the land will never fail, so long as I have breath. [Renewed applause.]

Now, gentlemen, allow me to say, that, in looking over this morning the annals of your beautiful city of Annapolis, I find, what I should expect to find, that when the definitive treaty of peace was proclaimed here in February, 1783, it was ordained to be a day of general thanksgiving. It was celebrated, and, according to the good fashions of Maryland, there was a dinner and a ball. Among the toasts on that occasion, the first having taken notice of the great blessing of the restoration of peace, I find that the second was, "The United States—may their confederacy endure forever."—[Applause.] That confederacy has been changed into a more beneficial form of government. It has become a constitution better calculated to secure the rights of us all. But I echo the sentiment of Annapolis, and I say, in different words, though in the same sense, *"The Constitution of the United States—may it endure forever."*—[Great applause.]

Chinese Edict against Christianity.—Our brethren of the Celestial Empire, afraid lest the light of christianity happen to penetrate through their Chinese Wall, have, through one of their highest officers, "Wan, Prefect of Kiangning Chun," issued a kind circular to the magistrates, cautioning them against the most heinous abominations of men who come from the Western World to teach doctrines. So long as the barbarians propagate or practice these things among themselves, expounding their books, and worshipping according to their rites, Mr. Wan says there is no occasion to take notice of it—but it is not permitted them to enter the Inner Land to introduce their teaching, and natives of the Inner Land who invite men from far places to flock thither, are informed that they are punishable under a certain statute still in force.

☞ The Emperor of Russia has commissioned his agents to purchase every machine at the World's Exhibition, which may be useful to Russian manufactures. A letter from St. Petersburgh announces that the Emperor intends to spend 10,000,000 silver rubles in such purchases.

The most Terrible Conflagration ever known in the World.

Narrative of a Fire on a Chinese river.

The missionary reports from China, as quoted in the Kolnische Zeitung, describe the terrible ravages of a fire which took place on the first of January, 1848, at Hongquang, during the prevalence of an inundation. The fire, which broke out among the shipping, was of unparalleled horror. In order to form an idea of it, we must imagine the scene of its devastations. Along the shore of the Ki-ang, for the distance of several miles, so many vessels are usually lying at anchor that when seen from the opposite bank they resemble a thick forest, but regarded from a near point they look like an illimitable, populous city, floating upon the water. At a still greater distance, though not so crowded together, many other vessels lie at the same anchoring ground. The whole forms a long harbor, extending many miles, filled with an immense number of ships, and presenting a spectacle of which no one who has not seen it can form a conception. On the night in question a furious gale struck this multitudinous fleet, and in the confusion that ensued one of the vessels was found to be on fire. Increased at once by the wind, and fed by the tar and other combustible materials with which a great number of the vessels were loaded, the fire spread like lightning to the neighboring vessels. The violence of the storm and of the fire parted the cables which had thus far confined the burning ships. Scattered by the raging hurricane in every direction, these everywhere spread devastation, turning into flame whatever they touched, and kindling the devouring fire in a moment in the other vessels.—In the midst of this terrible sea of fire was heard the shrieks and groans of an immense number of men, who, given over to despair, tossed by the storm, pursued by the flames, and encompassed by the raging waves, were at last burnt to crisp by the fire, or swallowed up in the wild abyss of the stream. The Ki-ang for a great distance resembled a sea of fire, and in the space of three hours, all those vessels, with the unhappy men on board, miserably perished. It is agreed on all hands that the number of vessels, according to a moderate estimate, amounted to more than three thousand. The Chinese boats, as is well known, even the smallest, are inhabited by the family of the captain, together with the crew. Indeed, there are whole households, whose members are born on board, where they live and die without knowing to what country they belong.—They come into the world wherever the floating abode of their parents happens to be found. Among the vessels burnt were several large ships. Many of them contained from forty to fifty and sixty persons.—The bodies, mutilated and disfigured by the fire, which were drawn out of the stream, amounted to sixty thousand. These vessels were loaded with freight, and belonged to Chinese from different provinces. This may show the great loss and general bereavement caused by the fire. Such a terrible conflagration was never known, we will not say in China, but in the whole world.

A Monster.—The London Times of the 8th ult. gives an account of a woman by the name of Sarah Cheesman, who was to be executed for crimes almost unparalleled in any city. She was tried at the assizes of 1847 for poisoning two of her children, and acquitted. A short time afterwards she was again placed in peril, on a charge of like nature, but again pronounced guiltless. On the present occasion she was indicted for the murder of her own husband, and a verdict has at length been obtained against her. The woman has thus led a notorious and almost public career for upwards of four years. The incidents first referred to occurred in 1846, and since that time it is supposed she has poisoned no less than thirty persons! She carried about lozenges or "suckers," which she slipped into the mouths of children at play. The murder of her husband was accomplished in a manner almost too terrible to think of. She put her arsenic into a bag of rice, and mixed up the whole with such care that every single grain of rice was saturated with as much poison as it would take. She then gave it to her husband at intervals and in small doses, consuming him by slow tortures, and leaving him at last, after six months' suffering, with so little arsenic in his body that its presence was scarcely discoverable by the most searching test of chemistry.

A Remarkable Death.—On Wednesday evening a Mrs. Doran, who had been, during the day, complaining of a severe toothache, undertook to cure it by a mode which had been recommended to her as highly efficacious, and which, in several instances, had been successfully put in practice. The prescription was, to make a compound of sulphur, beeswax and onion seed, and burn it in a dish, while the face of the afflicted person was to be held over it until the pain in the tooth was gone. Mrs. Doran tried the remedy, but unfortunately inhaled the gas from the burning compound, fell over, and expired in an instant!—*N. O. Delta.*

Terrible Explosion of Fire Damp and Loss of Life.—On Friday of last week there was an explosion of fire damp in the Washington Company's Coal Mines, at Fort Griffin, Pa., which, in its consequences, was very disastrous, resulting in the death of three of the miners and the severe injury of five others. Two of the number, Messrs. Noblit, were instantly killed—one being blown to the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, and the other about fifty. A third was driven through the side of the engine house, breaking through a 4 by 6 inch piece of timber in his passage! and yet, strange to tell, not a bone in his body was broken, and his recovery is considered quite probable. We append a list of the killed and wounded:

George Noblit, aged 22; Robert Noblit, aged 18, (brothers,) killed; Michael White, killed; James and Joseph Spearing, (brothers,) severely injured; Michael Ryan, severely injured; John Jones, wounded; Wm. Germain, wounded; Wm. James, slightly wounded.

☞ The inscription on the block of granite presented by Virginia to the *National Washington Monument* is as follows: "VIRGINIA, with pride, to WASHINGTON. Annexation gives the [illegible]"

☞ [illegible] Clay, Webster, Cooper, Pearce, Badger, Seward and Mangum, are the Senators who refused to receive constructive mileage at the recent session of the U. S. Senate.

Singular Affair.

We mentioned last week that Mr. Callender, of York, had died in the cars on his way from Harrisburg, where he had insured his life for $5,000. It now appears that he committed suicide by taking arsenic, after he had effected the insurance. His family, therefore, will not obtain the money, as the policy of insurance expressly excepts cases of suicide. The following particulars are given in the York Gazette of Tuesday last:

It appears that Callender left his home in York, on Sunday the 23d ult., on horseback, for Harrisburg, distant about 25 miles. He reached the latter place on the same day, and remained there, apparently in his usual good health, until Wednesday last.—On that day he obtained an insurance on his life for $5,000, for one year, at the office of the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company, and paid the first quarter's premium upon the insurance. Immediately afterward, (about 11 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday,) he left Harrisburg for home. He reached Liverpool, (about 6 miles from York,) at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, dismounted, partook of some refreshment, exhibited his policy of insurance, and seemed in good spirits. After some time spent there in ordinary and somewhat lively conversation, he proceeded on his way home. He reached the last gate-house on the Harrisburg road, (about 1 mile from York,) some time after nightfall, in a deplorable condition, apparently suffering excruciating agony. He asked and obtained permission of Mr. Moody, the gate-keeper, to lie down for a short time upon the floor—stated that he had felt very sick soon after he left Liverpool, and had been obliged to throw himself off his horse and lie down by the wayside, in the woods, for more than an hour, and that while lying there he had purged and vomited violently and excessively. Mr. Moody proposed to prepare a bed for him, and to send for a physician, both of which propositions Callender peremptorily declined, stating that it would be useless, *as he must die, at any rate!* At about 10 o'clock, Mr. Moody, at his request, prepared a vehicle, and started with him for town. On the way, Callender made constant efforts to vomit; but his stomach appeared to be empty. He reached home at about 10½ o'clock at night—refused to lie down—would not permit his family to summon medical aid—and died at about 3½ o'clock on Thursday morning, sitting up in a chair!

His death, under these circumstances, following immediately after he had secured a policy for a considerable sum upon his life, led to suspicions that his life had been terminated by unlawful means. A coroner's jury was summoned on Thursday, under whose direction the stomach of the deceased was taken from the body, and transmitted, in charge of Dr. T. N. Haller, to Philadelphia, where its contents were submitted to a variety of chemical tests by Dr. Bridges, practical Chemist in the College of Pharmacy of that city—*and each test resulted in establishing the presence of ARSENIC in the stomach!*

Altogether, this is one of the most extraordinary, cold-blooded and deliberate suicides on record.

NEW YORK, April 2.

During the past month 10,529 emigrants were landed here, of which 14,341 were from British ports. The great bulk of these emigrants are unloubtedly shipped off by the great land-owners of England and Ireland to escape providing for them at home. On reaching here they are half starved and broken down in health from the effects of ill-ventilated ships, crowded to overflowing, and the want of a proper supply of food.—On Monday night 46 emigrants, arrived that day in the ship Epaminondas, were taken to the station house, having been found wandering in the streets without food or the means wherewith to procure it.

They were lodged for the night and food supplied to them. The children seized the offered bread in the wildest manner, and devoured it more like hungry wolves than human beings. There were upwards of eighty provided for in this manner.

Capture of Slavers—The Kaffir War.

NEW BEDFORD, April 3, 1851.—A late arrival from St. Helena brings intelligence of the capture of seven slave vessels, now lying in the port and condemned. There were 850 slaves on the Island. The capture of more slavers was daily expected.

Further accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state that the Kaffir war was raging with increased fury. Sir Harry Smith, the Governor, was closely besieged in a fort by a force of 8,000 warriors. He is entirely cut off from relief, with only 500 English soldiers, and a very scanty supply of provisions. Unless speedily reinforced, he must fall a victim to the assailants. It was supposed that the regiment at St. Helena would be sent to his rescue.

Fire and Dreadful Loss of Life.—At North Woodstock, Ct., last week, a Mr. Phillips, an Englishman, waking and finding every thing in flames around him, rushed thoughtlessly, with his wife, from the house, but immediately returned to see if his children, four in number, who slept in the second story, were safe, but, alas, too late. Three of the little ones were past the help of man, and the fourth was so badly burnt as to die in a short time. Mr. Phillips was himself so injured by the flames as to lose all power of sight; his eyes were almost literally burnt out. The family originally consisted of seven children, three of whom died by starvation, and consequent sickness in the Atlantic voyage, while the other four were reserved for a later and even more horrible death.

Five Thousand Marriages.—The Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of the First Universalist Church, Boston, united on Wednesday evening, the *three thousandth* couple since his installation over his present parish.

A Mayor Fining Himself.—Mayor Kingsland has been fining the merchants of New York city for obstructing the sidewalks with their boxes, bales, and barrels of goods. Some of the sufferers retaliated by keeping watch over the large wholesale establishment of the Mayor, who is himself a merchant. The other day they caught the Mayor's employees napping, entered complaint before his honor, and obliged him to fine himself three hundred dollars.

☞ [illegible] in New York [illegible] Fair.

☞ The carpenters and joiners of Washington (Ionics) are erecting a substantial dwelling-house, to be given when finished to a poor woman whose husband recently died in California.

Mr. Webster's Speech, at Annapolis.

This speech, says the New York Courier, is marked with all the majestic eloquence which belongs to the productions of no other living man, and glows in every line with the most fervent patriotism. We pity the American who can read appeals like this without having his heart expanded and his energies quickened in the service of his country. Such sentiments as Mr. Webster has on this occasion, and so many others, expressed in such noble language, should do more that excite mere transient admiration; they should sink into the very depths of our souls, and be manifested in every public act of our lives. Were all American hearts properly penetrated with them, how soon would the voice of discord be forever hushed in the land!

Eloquent Tribute.

The Richmond Republican closes a well written article with this beautiful language: "The sunset of Mr. Clay's career is as calm and beautiful as its morning was bright and glorious. It is sad to think that, in the ordinary course of events, his life must soon hasten to a close. But his grave will be made green by as genuine drops of woe as ever bedewed the sod of mortal man, and upon that spot the Stars of the Union will shed a peculiar and inextinguishable lustre."

Indian Disturbances in Texas.—Accounts from Galveston report large bodies of Indians ranging over the country, causing much fear and anxiety among the whites. Various companies of United States troops were in pursuit of them. The Camanches were disposed to be peaceable and friendly, but there were bad men among them who could not be restrained. The Lipans had all placed themselves under command of Chipote, a famous chief, who is friendly to the whites.

Almost a Fire—A Laughable Accident.—The Catoctin Whig relates the following:

On Wednesday morning last, 26th, as one of our old and much esteemed physicians, (Dr. Jacob Bear,) was leisurely reclining in his office chair, reading the Catoctin Whig and National Intelligencer, he suddenly smelt something burning, and throwing up his specks, he hastened to the laboratory, where a strong burning fume appeared to exist, but no fire could be discovered—from here the Dr. hastened to the adjoining room, where the smell of something burning was much increased, but still no fire could be seen. Being satisfied that there was actually something on fire about the premises, the old man made double haste to the 2d, 3d and 4th stories of his dwelling but was still unsuccessful in finding out the causes of the alarming smell of fire and the occasional appearance of smoke. Having failed to discover the origin of his alarm, the old gentleman was about to ascend a flight of steps to give the alarm of fire to the citizens generally—when, lo! and behold! a volley of smoke suddenly gushed forth from his rear, and, quick as thought, the Dr. wheeled, and replacing his spectacles, actually discovered, in a most propitious season too, the whereabouts of the fire, which proved to be *in the pocket of his coat tail!* Without the aid of engine the fire was put out, and no damage was sustained whatever, save the partial destruction of about a quarter of a yard of broadcloth and a little wadding.

No License in Illinois.—The following is the substance of the No License bill which was passed by the Legislature of Illinois:

1. It repeals all present License laws.
2. Prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks in less quantities than one quart, under a penalty of $25.
3. If sold to minors increases the fine from $30 to $100.
4. Provides for a penalty of not less than $25, nor over $100, for selling more than a quart, and permitting to be drunk on the premises of the seller.
5. Giving away liquor, to come within the provisions of the law.

The World's Fair.—Our London advices state that the preparations for the Great Exhibition are progressing very rapidly.—The Commissioners for nearly all the nations of Europe, and for every other exhibiting nation, are on the spot, busily employed in arranging for the due display of the articles forwarded by their respective countries.

The Rush for the World's Fair.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that a gentleman and his son who desired to go out to England in the mail steamer Africa, now at Liverpool, sent to New York to obtain berths, but they were all taken. They then sent for places in some packet ship, to sail between the middle and end of April, but every berth was engaged.

☞ A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce states that a committee of the lumbermen and ship builders of that city have purchased twenty-five square miles of territory on the Ohio river, clothed with millions of the most valuable timber, and possessing numerous other advantages, for the purpose of building vessels on an extensive scale. The writer says that ship plank worth $40 per thousand in New York are placed upon the banks of the Ohio at $5 to $8; floor timbers worth in New York 45 cents per cubic foot, are furnished for seven to ten cents; and so of knees and other products of the forest.

A Strong Union Man.—A correspondent of the Florence (Ala.) Gazette, is rather strong in his expressions of disapprobation of those who are in favor of the dissolution of the Union. He says:—"A man of that character could not get a meal's victuals or a bed to sleep on at my house. My dogs should not bark at him. If I was to catch a buzzard eating the carcass of a disunionist, I would shoot it."

Sad.—Colonel Spencer, a citizen of Lebanon, Ky., was accidentally killed by his own son lately, while shooting rats at a barn. The father passed out of the barn and was in the rear of it when the unfortunate shot was fired. The son is an estimable young man 21 years of age, and suffers indescribably.

Alas! Poor Poland.—The very name of Poland is now extinguished from official language in Russia. The country is now known to that language solely as the Government of New Russia, and it is as perfectly incorporated into the Empire as any other province.

☞ A new race of Jews has been discovered 450 miles from Pekin, China, by a London Missionary.

RECEPTION OF MR. WEBSTER

AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 1.

The Hon. Daniel Webster arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon from Baltimore, and was met at the railroad depot by the committee of reception appointed by the two Houses of the Legislature, and conducted by them to his quarters at Herr's Hotel, where he was soon after waited upon by the Governor, members of the Legislature and many citizens. He was greeted upon his arrival with great enthusiasm by the immense concourse which had assembled in anticipation of his coming; and the afternoon was spent by him in receiving the calls and congratulations of our citizens.

The two Houses of the Legislature having determined to give the distinguished guest a public and befitting reception in the Hall of the House of Representatives this evening, the hall was early crowded by a brilliant audience; every seat and standing place, either upon the floor or in the lobbies, being occupied, and the seats of members almost exclusively by ladies. Never did the hall of the House present a more crowded or brilliant audience, and all were eager with anticipation of seeing and hearing one of the first and ablest of statesmen.

Time moved slowly until about half past seven o'clock, when the distinguished guest entered the Hall, accompanied by the Committee of reception, and followed by Gov. Johnston, the heads of the Departments, and the Speakers of the Houses of the Legislature. No sooner was his entrance known, than he was greeted with the most enthusiastic huzzas, and every demonstration of the most cordial welcome.

Mr. Webster was conducted to the centre of the Hall, and after the enthusiasm with which he was greeted had in a measure subsided, was welcomed by Gov. Johnston in a speech full of kindly courtesy and genuine and eloquent acknowledgment of his talents, ability and patriotism as a Statesman.—Gov. Johnston's welcome was heartily seconded by all present.

Mr. Webster, upon rising to reply, was greeted with renewed and enthusiastic cheers. He spoke in substance as follows:

Gentlemen and Members of the House of Representatives, and Fellow Citizens of Pennsylvania:—I should be insensible, indeed, to the highest rewards of public service, if I did not appreciate the terms of commendation in which it has pleased your excellent Executive to address me, and also the warm and cordial manner in which, in your kindness, you have received me, on the passing visit which it is my happiness to have been able to pay you. Let me say to you that nothing could be more just and true than what his Excellency the Governor has said respecting the general, national, broad and comprehensive political character of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—She has been called, and not without strong claims to the title, the Keystone of the Arch of the Union. She is vast in extent, and abundant in wealth and resources, and remarked for the industry and intelligence of her citizens. Her rivers on the east connect with the Atlantic; her rivers on the west connect her with the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Above all, or equal to all, she has vast resources in point of mineral wealth beneath her soil, that entitle her to a position beyond that of any of her sister States. She has improved her advantages with diligent industry, and while seeking to promote virtue and to render herself worthy before the nation, and to fulfill her part in the great mission of the country, she has been governed by local prejudices, local attachments and narrow feelings, less than any other State in the Union. She is central in her position. She is on the line which divides the two portions of the country, and which are separated by local interests one from the other. But she is disposed always to do her duty to both. I admire Pennsylvania. I admire her for the moderation and firmness, the good sense and patriotism which have ever animated her in the discharge of her obligations, and in view of questions so well calculated to disturb the political harmony. Your excellent Executive has done me more than justice in what he has said of my public services. It is a long time since I entered public life; quite too long for myself and perhaps for my family; but I assert for myself one merit only—and of that I may be proud, that it attaches me to the State of Pennsylvania—and it is the merit of embracing the country, and the whole country, by what I have said or done in one public station or another in my general political career in the dispositions of Providence.

Pennsylvania, indeed, could not have been an insignificant State under any circumstances. If she had remained great in her resources, in her soil, and in her people, what, after all, would the State of Pennsylvania have been, if detached and isolated from the other States of the Union? Compared with your Pennsylvania as you now behold her, (cheers,) what would she have been with all her mineral treasures, with no power to develope them—without any general protection from the national flag that carries them in pride and triumph to the ends of the earth? (Cheers.)

It is that comprehensive course of policy which rejects local ideas, and a narrow view of political principles, which enables this whole people to speak of the whole country as their country, and has made the State of Pennsylvania what she now is, and what I hope she may long continue to be, as I before said, the Keystone of the Arch of the Union.

If I had happened to have been before this assemblage, in this place, one year ago to-day, on the first of April of last year, I should have met you with a far less gladsome heart than I now do; for it is not to be denied that occurrences of great import have taken place within the last year—that measures have been adopted by the general concurrence of men of all parties, calculated to adjust local differences and settle the agitating questions of the country. It is time that we should feel kindly one towards another—that we should feel that we are one people, that we have one interest, one character, one liberty, and one destiny.

I bore an humble but earnest part in the procurement of that adjustment established by the last Congress. If not everything that all could wish, it is as much as the rational could hope for. I trust to your own perception to see the great degree of cheerfulness prevailing in society around you, and the general progress of all interests under the influence of the industry of your people; and I ask you whether I do not meet you under better auspices for you and for me, for united liberty, for established fraternization among Governments of the same republican faith, than I would have met you a year since.

It is not my purpose, and I do not wish to weary you by discussing any political question. This is an age of discussion, and we are a people of discussion; and all I know has been said so often that I am afraid to repeat it. But I have come here to present in person, and to repeat what I have endeavored to express by letter, my profound acknowledgments to the Legislature of your State for the kind manner in which they were pleased to take notice of a recent act of my official life. It is a compliment, the remembrance of which I shall carry with me to the grave.

It has appeared, and does appear, that the time has come in the progress of affairs, in view of the growth of the country, its vastly increased population and highly elevated character in the scale of improvement, when we, the descendants of those who achieved the independence and established the constitution of this country, are bound to speak out to the whole world of mankind, and bear testimony to the cause of popular republican government. [Tremendous applause.]

Let other governments do as they will, it is not our duty to traverse the earth and make proselytes. Our business is to make proselytes by our example—to connect mankind to republicanism by showing what republicanism can do in promoting the true ends of government. [Prolonged applause.] By this we can do more than by a thousand emissaries—more than ten thousand Peter the Hermits. We will place in the political firmament a sun, bright, glowing and cheering, the warming influences of which all shall feel and know.

Our destiny is great; and any man falling short of its full comprehension, is not fully competent to conduct the affairs of government. Our situation is peculiar. We are remote from other countries; and if we were not, we have power, thank God, to defend ourselves. [Cheers.] And while enjoying the benefits and seeing and knowing the glorious results of our political system, are we afraid to compare it with any other in the world?—afraid to compare the security of life, property, industry and reputation, as witnessed in the United States and the several States, with their preservation under any other government of the earth? Revolutions cannot shock us. We have no dynasties to overturn, as we have none to erect in their stead. But the great, broad, general current of usefulness flows by us like your noble river, until it mingles with the mighty ocean.

But I look no further. I do not contemplate what might happen to Pennsylvania when separated from her neighbors. She may stand alone; nor will it be forced upon me, except by the reality of the fact.—I look to a long existence of general prosperity and republican liberty. For myself I believe that ages hence the United States will be free and republican, still making constant progress in general confidence, respect and prosperity. It will be to me the greatest solace of my life to be able to say, when my career on earth may end, that I have done something through life—something, though little—towards preserving the glorious institutions of my country.

Mr. Webster took his seat amidst thunders of applause, and shortly after Mr. Speaker Cessna adjourned the House.

Mr. Webster was then conducted by the committee back to Herr's Hotel, where a splendid supper had been prepared, and at which Gov. Johnston presided.

Emigration of Paupers.—During the last three or four weeks, several hundred paupers have been landed at New York in a starving and diseased condition. The majority of these, it appears, are taken from the poor houses, in the south of Ireland, by the land owners, on whose property they have been living, and who, for their support, are forced to pay poor rates, which are levied on the land at so much per acre. It may be seen from this, how desirous these land proprietors are to get rid of such burdens. Accordingly, they take them from the poor houses, or off the land, and contract with the captains of English vessels to ship them to some American port at a reduced rate per head, in consideration of the number. The food they receive during the passage, is of the very worst description, and this, combined with the sickness consequent on a long sea voyage, renders them fit subjects for the hospital, on their arrival.—Some are so exhausted with disease and hunger, that they often do not survive the voyage, while others die a few days after landing. On Sunday last, about one hundred of these miserable creatures might be seen, in an almost naked and famishing state, in Broadway, begging the charity of the passers. Many of these were formerly honest, independent farmers, in their own country, before the famine, and bad legislation, together, reduced them to poverty and starvation. There are also, we understand, a large number lying in the last stages of disease in some of the most loathsome cellars at the end of Washington and Greenwich streets, where they are unable to obtain that medical attention which their condition requires.

Among those who are engaged in sending these unfortunate beings to this country, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Knight of Kerry, have rendered themselves conspicuous. These are at present engaged, as we learn from some of their former tenants, in making arrangements for the wholesale deportation of the paupers on their estates, numbering altogether two or three thousand persons.—*N. Y. Post.*

A Singular Case.—A lady in Cambridge (Mass.) died on Wednesday last—so the physicians said—and was laid out for burial in her winding sheets, but from the fact that the body still retained an apparent warmth, though there was not the slightest appearance of respiration, interment was suspended. On Sunday the lady opened her eyes and called on her husband, 'Albert, give me some water.'

Rich Church.—The Montreal Courier says that three Roman Catholic institutions, in Lower Canada, possess a total income larger than the whole provincial revenue.

Statue of Webster.—It is stated in the International Monthly Magazine, for April, that it is in contemplation to place in the Park of New York city a colossal figure of Mr. Webster, by Hiram Powers.

Minnesota.—The Legislature has abolished the use of Latin terms in the laws of that territory, and substituted therefor the synonymous English words.

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PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. DANIEL DUNKLE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of Capital and other offenders in the said district—and JAMES M'DIVITT and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of January, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Over and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 31st day of April next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. FICKES, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 10, 1851. } tc

JURY LIST—APRIL TERM.

GRAND JURY.

Berwick—John Elder, Isaac Wolf.
Mountpleasant—Wm. Kohler, George Golden, John Bixler.
Hamilton—J. H. Aulabaugh, Reuben P. Rittell, George W. Spangler.
Liberty—Barnabas Kelly.
Straban—Henry Thomas, Christian Hossler.
Borough—Johnston H. Skelly.
Conowago—Jacob Melhorn.
Hamiltonban—Samuel Hoover.
Cumberland—David Schriver, Henry Butt, Wm. Currens.
Reading—John Simpson.
Union—Samuel Diller.
Freedom—Andrew Reed.
Mountjoy—John Horner.
Latimore—Owen Griest.
Butler—Hamilton Everett.
Menallen—Geo. B. Hewitt.

GENERAL JURY.

Huntington—Solomon Bender, James H. Neely, Philip Myers.
Mountpleasant—Saml. Wintrode, John H. Felty.
Germany—Joseph Barker, Wm. Lanzinger.
Berwick—Solomon Allewelt, Michael Hoffman.
Reading—John L. Taughinbaugh.
Cumberland—John Weikert, Samuel Pitzer, Joseph Baily, Joseph Walker, John Weigle.
Liberty—Henry Welty, Abr Krise, John Flohr.
Butler—Henry Lower, Jacob B. Trostle, George W. Rex, John Houghtelin.
Straban—George Boyer, Wm. Wirt, Henry Hoffman, Jacob King.
Borough—George Shryock, Nicholas Codori, Henry Chritzman.
Conowago—Vincent Obold.
Oxford—Sylvester Fink.
Mountjoy—James W. Barr, Joseph Mackley, Uriah Reever.
Tyrone—John Lehman.
Hamiltonban—James H. Marshall.

BOOKSELLERS,

Country Merchants and Teachers.

WE respectfully request the attention of all dealers in SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS or BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER and WINDOW SHADES, to our superior facilities for supplying at unusually low rates, for cash or approved credit, every article pertaining to our business.

A long and active experience warrants us in saying that we can offer inducements to purchasers, *equalled by few—excelled by none.*

We earnestly ask an examination of our mode of conducting business, believing if an experiment is made, it will be found for the interest of those desiring goods in our line to continue operating with us.

Our stock is at all seasons large, and selected with particular reference to the wants of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the near trade generally.

Orders by mail or otherwise despatched promptly and at the lowest rates known in any market.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS in cash.

HICK & BLISS.
North east Corner of Third and Arch sts., Philadelphia.

March 3. 1m

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silks, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods,
No. 45, South Second street, Philadelphia,

HAVE received by late arrivals a large and handsome assortment of

Spring Millinery Goods,

selected by one of the firm in France. They have now in store
Glace Silks, for casing Bonnets,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons all widths,
A large assortment of Artificial Flowers,
White and Colored Crapes, Crape Lisse,
French Chip Hats,
Fancy Nets and Laces,
Fancy Lisse Trimmings, Caps,
Quillings, Casing Wire Crowns,
Covered Whalebones, &c., with all other articles appertaining to the Millinery Trade.

March 17. 3m

CITY HOTEL,

Nos. 41 and 43 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment, in a manner unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the CITY HOTEL is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City, for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public Institutions.

He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests, and desires that he may receive a share of the public patronage.

A. H. HIRST.

Philadelphia, Dec. 0.

WESTERN HOTEL,

Corner of Howard and Saratoga streets,
BALTIMORE.

JAS. P. BAYLESS, PROPRIETOR.

Transient Travellers, per day, $1 00
Horses at Livery, per day, 50
May 20. tf

Table Covers.

WOOL & Cotton *TABLE COVERS* cheap, just received and for sale at
May 20. KURTZ'S *Cheap Corner*

GROCERIES.

JUST arrived, a lot of Groceries, fine quality. ☞ Call and get them at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.
April 1.

ON hand and for sale cheap, a FEW STOVES, among which is a *Hathaway Cook Stove*.
Dec. 7. GEORGE ARNOLD.

JUST received, a new style of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at
March 18 SAMSON'S.

PORTFOLIOS—a fresh supply for sale by
June 17 KELLER KURTZ

GOTHIC CLOCKS, JEWELS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale
SAMSON'S

TAVERN LICENSES.

In the matter of the intended application of REUBEN STEM, *for License to keep a Public House in Hamiltonban township, Adams county—being an old stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Hamiltonban, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with REUBEN STEM, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Robert Wilson, Christian Musser, Isaac Warren, Alexander Benchoof, John Minnihan, Samuel Martin, George Dentler, Jacob Ditch, Wm. A. Colh, Philip Colt, John Cochran, sen., Joshua Sheriff.

March 24. 3t

In the matter of the intended application of DAVID GOODYEAR, *for License to keep a Public House in Franklin township, Adams county—being an old stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with DAVID GOODYEAR, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

J. B. Wrightson, David Newman, Gen. Smith, Moses Smith, Daniel Kuhn, Solomon Hartman, John Bucher, John Hensal, Peter Mickly, jr., Jacob Marks, Mathew Timmilis, E. D. Newman.

March 24. 3t

In the matter of the intended application of ISAAC WEAGLY, *for License to keep a Public House in Liberty township, Adams county—being an old stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Liberty township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with ISAAC WEAGLY, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the House for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

John M'Intire,	Dennis M'Carren,
James M'Divitt,	Jacob Overholtzer,
Henry Foller,	John Nunemaker, sen
Joseph P. M'Divitt,	Joseph Baker.
John Wherrel,	Edward M'Intire,
David Turner,	Samuel Beard.
Henry M'Divitt,	

March 31. 3t

IMPORTANT!

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

THE time is again approaching when the winds of the North, and the pitiless storms of Winter will sweep in all their fury over the land—when the human body will require protection from the chilling atmosphere, and the angry elements of "Old Boreas." You will therefore please bear in mind that it will be greatly to your advantage to call at SAMSON'S Cash, One-price

Clothing & Variety Store,

(immediately opposite the Bank) where you will find one of the largest, cheapest, and most fashionably selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING ever offered in the Buckwheat County, and at such prices as cannot fail to please—the subscriber believing in the old maxim, that a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling.

The one-price system which he strictly adheres to. My goods are marked at the lowest living profits, and the asking price for the goods will be sold, and no other price asked or taken, will in any instance be made. Which is the only guarantee that can be given to protect the public from imposition—believing it to be a much better system than that of the *good guess* of asking enormous high prices and *Swiping* you just what you can get. My stock of clothing consists of Claws, Overcoats, Frock coats, Dress coats, Sack coats, of every description; Pantaloons of Cloth, Cassimere, Cassinet, Velvet, Cord, and Doeskin; Vests, of satin, cloth, Cassimere, Velvet, Marseilles, and Drawers, Canton Flannels, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, in short every article that belongs to the Gentleman's Furnishing Room.

My friends and the public generally are most respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment of clothing before making their purchases, and they will be convinced that it is the interest of every man who values economy, to purchase his Clothing at SAMSON'S. Hoping of past favors, the subscriber will continue to merit a continuance of public favor.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Gettysburg, Oct. 28.

NEW GOODS

Hamersly's Variety Store.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public to the large assortment of Goods just received at his Variety store, on the North West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., which he will be pleased to show to all who may favor him with a call. The stock consists, in part, of

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUP, HONEY, TEAS,

Spices of all kinds, Salt, Fish, Oil, &c., also the largest and best stock of

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

ever offered in the place; also HARDWARE and TABLE CUTLERY, Coffee Mills, a large assortment of Cedar Ware, such as Tubs, Buckets, Churns, &c.; Willow Baskets, of all sizes; Ladies' Traveling Baskets, Brushes, Brooms, Whisps, &c., Crackers (a superior article,) Cheese, Pickles, Confections and Fruits of all kinds. Also, constantly on hand a fine supply of the best

FAMILY FLOUR,

and different kinds of Feed, HAM and BACON, Hominy and Beans, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, with a large variety of Fancy Articles—all of which will be sold at remarkably low prices for cash or country produce.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and invites purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

W. W. HAMERSLY.

Oct. 7

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves to be indebted to me over one year, are hereby requested to pay up immediately, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All who owe me would of other trade will please take notice that I will not receive interest delivered in one year from the date of the contract. If the above is not complied with the Cash will be required.

F. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 16

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a new lot of LADIES MOROCCO and KID SHOES, GAITERS, &c. Misses do.; also, Gentlemen's Calfs and Kip Boots, Congress Gaiters, Pumps, &c.

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.
April 1.

Ground Plaster.

ON hand and for sale at *Lower Grove Steam Mill in Germany township.*
March 10

ENGLISH WRITING FLUID for sale at

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion.

A Record of the Beautiful and Useful in Art. Devoted to the Dissemination of Polite Literature, and the Cultivation of Refinement.

A PAPER thus entitled, with the purpose above stated, was commenced by the subscriber, on Saturday the 29th day of March, current, in a style and manner to form a *new feature in the Newspaper World*.

Its character, appearance and contents will be original, and in point of elegance of style, and the material used in its publication, will be unrivalled, as it is the object of the publisher to see how superb a specimen of newspaper literature can be produced.

Having ample means as well as the inclination to issue the best literary paper in this country, the publisher is resolved to show the public to what perfection this branch of literature can be brought, and to aid him in this purpose, the best men will be employed, and liberally paid, to enrich the columns of our DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

The long experience of the undersigned in the publishing business, and the extraordinary success that has crowned his efforts, is a guarantee that the promises made in the new paper will be faithfully kept, and that it will at once assume the position of the *leading Periodical of America*.

It will be printed on the finest and most beautiful paper, manufactured expressly for it, in royal quarto form and upon a clear and beautiful fount of brevier type, copper faced, also manufactured expressly for its columns, thus forming, typographically, AN ELEGANT SPECIMEN OF ART.

The contents of the paper will embrace tales, sketches, and gems of poetry, with the cream of foreign and domestic intelligence, arranged with great editorial care, and a review of the most prominent and entertaining events of the times, touching upon all that is *novel and interesting*.

Its aim will constantly be to inculcate the strictest and purest tone of morality, and to encourage virtue, by holding up to view all that is good and pure, avoiding that which is calculated in any way to pamper to a vitiated taste, thus forming the BEST FAMILY PAPER, and such a one as brothers and sisters will be happy to place before the home circle, and to see upon the centre table. In short, we shall make it loved for its moral instruction, and sought after by all for its combined excellencies. Each number of the paper will be BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED with accurate engravings of current and notable events of the times, interesting scenes, remarkable structures etc., etc.; altogether forming a brilliant and unrivalled weekly visitant.

TERMS—Invariably in Advance

1 subscriber, one year,	$3 00
2 subscribers,	5 00
4 "	9 00
8 "	16 00
16 "	30 00

☞ One copy of the *Flag of our Union*, and one copy of the *Drawing Room Companion*, one year, for $4.00.

F. GLEASON & CO., *Publisher*.

Boston, March 31.

LOCUST GROVE STEAM MILL,

Two Miles Southwest of Littlestown, in Germany Township, Adams County.

THIS establishment is now in full operation, and calculated to do all kinds of Grinding upon the shortest notice and in the very best manner. Farmers and others wanting grinding done, especially in time of low water, will please call at this Establishment, where they can be accommodated at all times. The

STEAM MILL

is close by and in connection with the large

FLOURING MILL,

and hopes for a share of the patronage of the public. A PLASTER MILL and LOTHE MILL are also in connection with the establishment, and are in good order, and ready at all times to manufacture Plaster into any grist desired. Country merchants can be supplied with Plaster, Meal, Middlings, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuff, &c., to be had at all times at fair prices.

GROUND PLASTER

on hand at all times, for sale or exchange for grain. Those persons engaged in the Lime and Feed business can be accommodated at all times on the shortest notice either with the Flour and Feed, or Plaster, upon the terms mentioned in the grain.

This establishment has been erected at heavy expense for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood, and will be carried on as heretofore.

EXPERIENCED MILLERS,

The undersigned therefore respectfully solicits the patronage of the surrounding country. Farmers may rest assured of having their grinding and all other work done at either of the Mills, in the very best manner and at all times upon short notice. Persons going to the establishment from a distance can at all times, and particularly in a dry season, when the streams are low and water scarce, by waiting a short time, take their grain home with them manufactured as they may wish. Those that bring plaster with them, ground plaster in exchange.

GEO. ARNOLD

Locust Grove, Sept. 9.

EAGLE HOTEL.

GETTYSBURG, PA.
(FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON)

THE subscriber has the pleasure to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the above old and favorite stand, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the control of Jesse A. Thompson, Esq., and solicits a share of the patronage of the Travelling Public, as no pains will be spared to make his guests comfortable. The Mail Stages arrive and depart from this house. Hourly connection with the Cars at Hanover Junction, and daily with Baltimore, Frederick, Westminster, Taneytown, Emmitsburg, Fairfield, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Littlestown, Hanover, York, Carlisle, Harrisburg, &c.—Travellers will find this house one of the most convenient and comfortable stopping places on the road.

The Stables are large and commodious, and the Ostler always on hand and attentive.

The Bar will be supplied with the choicest Liquors, and the Table with the best the market affords.

In fact, every thing will be found in good order, and the proprietor hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the patronage of his friends and the public.

JOHN K. SCATT.

Gettysburg, Oct. 28.

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on Carlisle street, one door North of the Public Square, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Stevenson as an Office.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2.

H. D. G. FINDLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE south side of Centre square, two doors West of the Sentinel Office, where he may be found when not absent on business of his profession.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2.

GUM SHOES.

A regular Gentlemen's Gum Shoe, just received and for sale at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

WOOL BOOTS for the Ladies, for sale by
KELLER KURTZ

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST,

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES:

Dr. C. N. Berlochy,	Rev. J. G. Watson, D. D.
" D. Horner,	" C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" C. A. Cowgill,	" Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert,	" " H. L. Baugher,
Prof. Stover,	" " W. M. Reynolds,

Gettysburg, July 8. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq., deceased.

☞ D. M'Conaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

☞ D. M'C. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of *choice lands*, and locating their *Warrants*—procuring *Patents*, and selling *Soldiers' land* to the best advantage.

☞ Apply personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 1. tf

NOTICE.

THE account of William Bittinger, Executor of Joseph Bittinger, Trustee of GEORGE BITTINGER, Lunatic, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, the said Court have appointed *Monday the 21st day of April next*, for the confirmation and allowance of said Account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

By the Court.

JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, March 3, 1851. } td

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Crabs, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the Estate of PETER CRABS, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Carroll county, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSIAH BAUMGARTNER, *Adm'r.*

March 17 6t

TO RENT,

From the 1st day of April next,

A LOGG HOUSE,

IN MUMMASBURG,

WITH A STORE ROOM.

☞ Any person wanting such a property can hear of a favorable situation by inquiring at this Office.

March 17.

White Pine River Boards.

ON hand, and for sale for Cash only. Also a few Tons Plaster.

Feb. 24 GEORGE ARNOLD.

KEYSTONE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Harrisburg, Pa.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Guarantee Capital, $75 000.

Rates as low as any other good Company in the United States.

THIS Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desiring to insure their lives:

All the profits of the Company are divided annually among the live members in scrip dividends, bearing interest, payable on sight, or being added each year.

Persons may insure for any sum from $100 to $5,000 and upwards; they may be paid one-half in cash and the balance by note at six months.

Wives may insure the lives of their husbands, or husbands may insure the lives of their wives and children, thus securing to themselves what their frugality cannot touch in the event of the death of a husband or father.

L. REILY, *Prest.*

J. W. WILLSON, *Sec'y.*

☞ Pamphlets and information furnished by the undersigned, who is the regular agent at Gettysburg.

KELLER KURTZ.

☞ Dr. CHARLES HORNER is the Company's regularly authorized Medical Examiner.

June 24. 1y

DR. LEIDY'S

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Entry of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold during the last five years, WITHOUT A SINGLE WELL AUTHENTICATED CASE OF INJURY, and the proprietor can always take them with the entire safety, which he dare not do with any other pills.

IT MAY BE NECESSARY

for purging and cleansing of the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and Humors of the body, to use in addition to other pills producing those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparillian them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation whilst using them, without fear of taking cold, during all seasons of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that one box of these pills, taken according to directions, will do more good to any person afflicted with Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Jaundice, Nervous Affections, Headache, Pain in the Head, Dizziness, Sickness at the Stomach, Sick Headache, Gout, Piles, Female Irregularities, Costiveness, Flatulency, Blotches on the Skin, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever and Ague, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Fever and Inflammation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and persons who are in the habit of taking Pills know that they can take more of these Pills than of any other Pills without inconvenience, and they are so much better than any other Pills that they are taken by all who once use them in preference to any other Pills.

Dr. N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician of 20 years experience. Dr. Leidy's office is at his Drug Store, No. 4 Spruce street, Philadelphia. Graduates of the University of Pennsylvania; Members of different Medical Societies of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and numerous testimonials from many of the most eminent Medical Men in the United States.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

A. INNES.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, under the direction of *M. A. G. WALLACE*, will be re-opened on *Monday the 2d of September*, and continue in two sessions of five months each, until the last of June—leaving July and August for vacation, instead of May and October.

TERMS.—Ten Dollars per session of five months, with extra charges for the Languages, Drawing and Fancy work. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, till the end of the session; and no deductions from the price will be made, except for time lost by the Teacher, or *protracted* illness of the pupils.

REFERENCES TO

Rev. Dr. Krauth,	John B. M'Pherson,
Rev. Dr. Schmucker,	Robert G. Harper,
Rev. Dr. Baugher,	Dr. D. Horner,
Rev. Dr. Johnston,	Hon. M. M'Clean,
Professor Jacobs,	J. A. Thompson,
Professor Stover,	J. B. Danner,
Dr. D. Gilbert,	D. M. Smyser.

Sept. 2. tf

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County.

AT the solicitation of a number of citizens, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be thankful for your support.

J. J. BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Feb. 24. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me at the last canvass for County Officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the Office of *Clerk of the Courts*, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, to the best of my ability, and shall feel grateful to you for your support.

EDEN NORRIS.

Straban township, Jan. 23. tc

Register and Recorder.

To my Fellow Voters of Adams County.

I respectfully present myself to your consideration, and that of the Whig County Convention, for nomination as a candidate for the Office of *Register and Recorder* of Adams County, and with due deference solicit your interest and votes.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.

Conowago township, Jan. 27. tc

Register and Recorder.

FRIENDS and Fellow Citizens.—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me in a former election, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER and RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

JAMES M'ILHENNY.

Mountjoy township, Jan. 27. tc

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FRIENDS and Fellow Citizens.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

DANIEL PLANK.

Menallen township, Jan. 27. tc

Register and Recorder.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an Independent candidate for the Office of *Register and Recorder*. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be governed only by justice and kindness.

WM. F. WALTER.

Reading township, Jan. 27. tc

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FRIENDS and Fellow Citizens.—Thanks for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an Independent candidate for the Office of PROTHONOTARY (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

W. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Dec. 17. tf

COUNTY TREASURER.

FRIENDS and Fellow Citizens.—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be so elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Jan. 20. tc

SHERIFFALTY.

I offer myself to the Citizens of Adams county as an Independent Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, and respectfully solicit their support. Should my friends elect me, I will be thankful, and endeavor to do the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

ISAAC NEELY.

Freedom township, Jan. 20. tc

KELLER KURTZ has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Reeder's Newport Brand scented TOBACCO, to which he invites the attention of those interested, also on hand and for sale, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The wonderful and astonishing application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medical discovery of the age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the carious organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and BURNING FEVER, COMPLAINT SPINE, COMPLAINT and DISEASE of the SPLEEN, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEBILITY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines merely act as a force, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system, while under the strengthening, life giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weak-nerved sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of the

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists in the fact that they cure and cure disease by *natural application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient—till exhausted Nature, unable to bear the infliction, sinks under the hopeless load.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the digestion, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain.

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves, and muscles of the stomach, afford temporary relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the excitement thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the unusual perspiration will set on the positive element of the Belt, thereby creating a Galvanic circulation which will pass on, to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation through out the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A SLOW, BUT OFTEN SIMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

CURE OF

Rheumatism, Bronchitis and Dyspepsia.

REV. DR. LANDIS, A CLERGYMAN of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation.

Dr. A. H. Christie. Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about twenty years I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment adopted. About fourteen years since I became the victim of the severest sufferings I ever endured, in consequence of my exertions in preaching. I became subject to a severe chronic Rheumatism, which for years after was confined to the interior of the anguish. Farther in the history of my case, in consequence of preaching a great deal in the open air, I became the victim of severe Bronchitis